BOSTON RECORDER AND TELEGRAPH.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS-CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

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FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1827.

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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

TRUE FREEDOM

from an Address, delivered at a Religious Celration of Independence, July 4, 1823. [Concluded.] Jaced not say, that God's boly day is far more generally profaned, than the eyes of our fathers seer saw it. They were men that loved the sablath; it was honorable in their eyes, and delightful to their souls. To thousands in our day, it was a diversion, and of greater six they of a day of diversion, and of greater sin than othr days. Men seek their own pleasure, and con-temm the worship and favor of the Most High. That name which our fathers hallowed, is con-That name which our fathers hallowed, is con-inually, every day blasphemed. By reason of swearing and cursing, the land mourneth. Fam-ily and public worship were once almost univer-sit; now, a vast majority restrain prayer in their houses and through the whole had, more than, half of the people never so up to the house of prayer and praise. Time was, when it ras deemed heathenish for a family to live eithout prayers such a house was rarely to he was deemed heatnessen for a lamily to five without prayer; such a house was rarely to be found. Now, when the angels of God descend, at the evening tide, to take their nightly watch round the dwellings of the righteous, how few re the families where they find their protection mplored, or their God acknowledged. Now, in mpiored, or their God acknowledged. Trob, in multitudes of houses, a stranger sojourning for the night would not know whether Jehovah or Baal were acknowledged; a worshipper of Juggernaut would wonder whether Christians have any God. Men have found out, it would seem, that their families can be kept in safety, and their basket and store be blest, vella-out the care or kindness of God; that they may be secure from the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at on-day, without any aid from above—at least without any aid that is worth seeking or ac-knowledging. Public worship is an ordinance of 6od. Among our fathers, if a single adult, more than the care of children and the sick required, were absent from worship, inquiries were made for him, under the impression that he must be Now, houses of worship stand open every wait at wisdom's gates, and watch at the wait at wisdom's gates, and watch at the posts of her doors. The gospel ministry is an institu-tion of God; and men are required, not by hu-man laws, but by their Maker, to hear and obey the gospel. There was a time in New England, the gospel. There was a time in New England, when ministers of the gospel were regarded as messengers of the Lord of hosts. Now, to a great extent, every man is his own preacher. They say, ye take too much upon you, ye sons of Levi, seeing all the congregation are holy. Mistake us not. We do not ask for a superstitious personal deference to ourselves, but we would magnify our office. And sweet, but we would magnify our office. nify our office. And surely there is a medium, tween a blind veneration and open contempt.

between a blind veneration and open contempt. We show a spirit of independence and revolt, in regard to God's word. Many are so sufficient of themselves for every purpose of duty or safety, sto reject this friendly guide, pretending to have discovered that it is a forgery. Others, finding their minds emancipated from the shackles of ignorance and human authority, have learnth that the provision all ages have acred in their ed that the pious in all ages have erred in their interpretation of the Bible. In their superior wisdom they can twist the scriptures, to get rid of the doctrines of grace, and of the strict law of God. Others believe they can tell with precision, not so much what God has declared, as what he ought to have revealed. We show our rebellion in regard to his laws. Vices and immoralities of every name, some almost without a name, & some which it is even a shame to mention, abound in our land. Men fear the sword of the magistrate. They regard the temporal consequences, and are restrained from many evil courses by the fear of man. But they are under the bonds of sin, in the sight of God. Many will boast of their freedom, who are evidently the servants of corruption, and bond slaves of satan. Many will glory in their freedom from superstition and priesteral; while they mean a freedom from all moral obligation to Laborate Many spice is resulted. obligation to Jehovah. Many rejoice in such boastings, who are fast bound in the strong cords of iniquity, even open and flagrant. The drunk-ard will exult, that no tyrant rules over him, that he is not in bondage either to God or man; and be celebrates his rejoicing in the flowing bowl, till he tumbles in the dust, and is dependent on the compassion of passengers to lay him out of the way of danger. We pity the enslaved Africans, the oppressed Greeks, and millions more of cans, the oppressed Greeks are cannot can be cannot can be cannot cannot cannot cannot cannot c our fellow men who sigh for the sweets of libertr. But have we seen no slaves in New-England? Are there none before our eyes in this place? Know ye not that to whom ye yield your-wides servants to obey, his servants ye are whom we obey; whether of sin wate death, or a chedit ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedi-ence unto righteousness? What is it but bonlage, when a men is sold to sin? If his eyes are ful of adultery, and cannot cease from sin; if he so under the dominion of a habit of profane ness, or lying, or obscenity, or fraudulent dealing, that neither temporal disgrace, nor the ap-proach of eternal ruin can restrain him; what is he but a slave to his lust? O what miserable drudgery do some perform to fashion, to the opinions of the world, to the lusts of their flesh and corrupt heart, and to the prince of the power of will; and the prince of the power of the air. The African is in bondage against his will; and therefore is to be pitied, but not blamed. These are voluntary slaves; and therefore are the more to be pitied, but blamed also. God lays the iniquity to their charge, and holds them the more will. the more guilty, in proportion as they abuse more abundant blessings. But what multitudes give decisive evidence that they are thus in bondage. And what melancholy proof does this day afford, above all the days in the year, that n love to employ their liberty in excess of riot, and not in a grateful remembrance of the ten-

In these things God has not put us in subjection to human authority. But he has not, and cannot, alienate his own right in us. With dependent of him, nor be freed from obligations to love and serve him. God will vindicate his own cause. His judgment seat, where all will be tried according to their treatment of him, is beyond the grave, and final retribution awaits who will not have Christ to reign over them. The prevalence of luxury, vice and irreligion may subvert our national prosperity, and overturn our constitution of government. But the throne of God abideth forever, and the kingdom of immanuel shall remain as long as the sun and the moon shall endure. Yea, when these shall be blotted out from the skies, and all the wicked shall be banished into darkness as prisoners of despair; then shall his willing people, forever freed from sin, dwell ever before him, and he will be their everlasting light and glory.

mercies of God.

Permit me to offer a few brief Reflections.

1. We see that men may glory in their freedom, and be actually free in some respects; and ret be, in other respects, under far greater bondage. The Jews gloried that they were children if Abraham and of God, and were never in bondage to any man; and yet were the abject slaves of swerefitten and injustive.

if Abraham and of God, and were never in bontage to any man; and yet were the abject slaves
if superstition and iniquity.

2. Many have mistaken notions of freedom, or
independence. They would define it, Liberty to
to as they please; whereas, they may please to do
vrong, both against God, against men, against
their own souls. This is a freedom not to be desired; at least, when thus abused, it is not a blessing in the end. If I please to interfere with
the rights of men, there should be a human powe to restrain me: if I violate the rights of Jehosuh, God will bring me into judgment; if I sin
against my own soul, I alone must bear it.

5. We arrive at a correct definition of liberty.
Civil liberty, is the right to pursue every desirable object for my own good, while I am restrained from injuriously invading the rights of others.
Evangelical liberty is, the freedom and power of
doing what is right, and having a disposition to do
it, as God requires. This is the liberty with which
Christ makes his people free; and if the Son
makes us free, we are free indeed.

4. We see what must be done, to perpetuate
the liberties of our happy country. A knowledge
of the Bible must be universally diffused among
the people, that they may understand their rights
and their duties; and the spirit of the Bible, or
the spirit of Christ, must have an extensive prevalence in their hearts, that they may be disposed
to do right. The myill the pears of our country

alence in their hearts, that they may be disposed to do right. Then will the peace of our country be as a river, and her righteousness as the waves

5. We see the only ground of hope for the emancipation of the world, is the universal diffusion of the gospel. This alone has extended freedom so far as it has gone. You may, by physical force, lay tyrants low; but the oppressed will not be free, without knowledge and virtue, and anarchy will succeed to despotism. You may give the nations knowledge and virtue, and anarchy will succeed to despotism. You may give the nations knowledge, opening all the secrets of literature and science; but without the knowledge of the true God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent, you cannot make them free. When this knowledge shall be diffused, and every where give life unto the soul, then shall wars and commotions cease; then shall they that rule over men be just, and the people lead quiet and peace-able lives in all godliness and honesty; for the Lord God will dwell among men, and be their

God, and they will be his people.

Permit me to make a personal and individual application of this subject. My respected auditors, are you free? Free? What an inquiry, to be proposed to independent Americans. We have long been free, and have met for the very purpose of commerciants are addiscenses. purpose of commemorating our deliverance, or that of our fathers. Yes, but are you made free in Christ. I know that no tyrant has power over in Christ. I know that no tyrant has power over your property or life; and that no ecclesiastical power has dominion over your faith or your conscience. But is there no tyrant lust or corruption that brings you into bondage? Are you brought out of darkness into light, and from the power of satan unto God? Are you made free fron sin, and become a servant unto God? Have you your present fruit unto holiness, giving a prespect of everlasting life? If so, happy are you, though you were pining in a dungeon, or toiling as a galley slave. If not, wretched is your bondage, and wretched will be your end, if you thus continue; though you should enjoy the highest civil freedom, or sit on a throne with kingdoms at your absolute command. O remain not under sin, especially in America, the glory of all lands. Here, no hierarchy confines you in the chains of spiritual igno-America, the glory of all lands. Here, no hierarchy confines you in the chains of spiritual ignorance; no tyrant excludes you from the house of God, or takes from you the key of divine knowledge. Here the meridian light of the gospel shines; here the ministers of Christ beseech you to receive his salvation; here the blessings of considerate natural civil and social flow around providence, natural, civil and social, flow around you without limit or end; here the kingdom of God comes down to you out of heaven, that you may enter in and live forever.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

suggests the importance of a minute and faithful supervision over them, during the whole course of their preparatory studies. The Directors have adopted measures for fulfilling this sacred and very arduous duty, which, it is hoped, will be both pleasant and profitable to the young men themselves, and satisfactory to the community The Secretary of the Society is required to visit periodically, the places where the young men are puruing their studies, to see their instructors and converse with them fully respecting their in-tellectual, moral and religious character, to as-certain their standing as scholars, and to know heir general deportment. He is also to see the young men, to converse and pray with them in-dividually, and collectively; he is affectionately and faithfully to counsel them; and in all other ways to do what he can to encourage them in their studies, and to promote in them an elevated, a growing, and a devoted piety. It is also made his duty to keep up a regular intercourse with them at other times, and to make such com-munications, as with the blessing of God, may promote the same end. In a word he is to be, to this interesting class of persons, so far as his cir-cumstances and general duties will allow him to be, a personal friend and Pastor. occur, he is impartially to make them known to the Board; whom he is also to keep informed of every thing, of importance, relating to the character and circumstances of those under the care

of the Society.

The establishment of Scholarships. For the same general reasons, which have been mentiond, the Directors have adopted the plan of establishing scholarships. A scholarship is a perma-nent foundation of one thousand dollars, with the income of which, and a small additional sum from general funds of the Society, the Board hope to be able to carry forward, constantly, one young man, in a course of preparation for the

prosperity and final success of the American Education Society, it has been before remark-ed, depends upon the character of those whom it patronizes. Unless a wise selection is made of persons to be assisted, and a faithful supervision is maintained, the funds will be perverted, public confidence will be weakened, and incalculable evils will be inflicted upon the church, and upon the world. There is a difference, in this

respect, between the American Education Society, and other benevolent institutions of a popular kind, which it is important should be understood and felt.

ular kind, which it is important should be understood and felt.

In addition to this, it may be observed that if any enterprize requires a steady and permanent support, it is that in which this society is engaged. The work to be done is the work of education; which more than almost any thing else is liable to suffer from instability, aid interruption. The wise and good of all ages have concurred, in endeavoring to place its support upon as safe and durable a basis as possible.

The Directors see no way in which these evils can be so well guarded against, and these advantages gained, as by establishing scholarships. By this means the Board will be relieved, in a good degree, from pecunical embarrassment, and be enabled to make the selection and supervision of the young men, the chief object of attention. In this way, also, a degree of stability and permanence will be given to the Society which nothing else could secure.

Nor is this all. A little reflection will show that a thousand dollars, given as a scholarship.

Nor is this all. A little reflection will show that a thousand dollars, given as a scholarship, will accomplish more, considering the nature of the work to be performed and the principles upon which appropriations are made, than could be accomplished by the same sum, given for immediate use. On the supposition, that each young man should have the benefit of a scholarship on an average seven years, fifteen ministers of the Gospel would be brought forward by it, in a little more than a century; and if only half of what is loaned should be refunded, three times that number would be brought forward in the same period; and a still greater number in centuries to od; and a still greater number in centuries to come. The same sum, if given for immediate use and expended in portions as called for, would assist upon the same general principles, three, or at most four young men, and would then come to

an end.
Such being the case, it is manifest, that the only anxiety which need be felt respecting these foundations, is, that they be carefully preserved, and faithfully applied. The American Education Society, it is believed, affords a degree of security, on this point, which few other institutions can afford. Not only, is it an incorporation of the advantages of inporated Institution, having the advantages of in-corporated bodies generally, but its very organi-zation is such as is wisely calculated to prevent monopoly, and to guard against perversion. The supreme, or ultimate control, is lodged in a General Society, composed of members from every section of the country, who have the power of electing additional members as occasion may require In additional representations. In addition to this, Branch Societies are established in different parts, sustaining the gen eral relation of auxiliaries, but retaining the right to select young men for patronse within right to select young men for patronse within their respective limits, and to appropriate for their support the funds in their teasury, including the income of scholarships shich have passed through their hands into me general treasury. All accounts are kept in the name of the General Society; the supervision which has been described extends to all the young men who are patronized without distinction; the principles and rules of the General Society are observed by all the Branch Societies; officers are chosen for twelve months, only, at a time and the Direcall the Branch Societies; officers are chosen for twelve months, only, at a time, and the Directors of the Parent Society, and of each Branch respectively, are required to report their proceedings publicly, from year to year. The Institution rests, therefore, upon the evangelical community; and, the security that the funds will be rightly applied, is as great, as that can make it. Local institutions may alter their character, with the changes which take place in character, with the changes which take place in a state, or a neighborhood; but a General So-ciety, like the American Education Society, can

fail only with the country. [To be concludes.] HOME MISSIONS DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Records and Telegraph. HOME MISSIONS.—NO. XXII.

Instances of liberality. The New York Observer states that there are two gentlemen in the Rev. Mr. Mason's congregation of that city, who have each become responsible or the support of two of the American Home Misionary Society's

From the same source we leam, that one of the Sabbath schools in that city his undertaken to raise fifty dollars, to enable a feeble congregation to maintain the ordinances of the gospel, and that a considerable part of the money has been already paid into the treasury of the American

Home Missionary Society.

"In a destitute town of Franklin County, N.
Y. one individual has obtained and fitted up at his own expense, a convenient place of public

"In a very destitute and indigent place, one or wo persons subscribed \$45 each for the first year. proposed to contribute \$25 annually after

In many of these congregations, are individuals who pay from 20 to 100 dollars a year, to maintain the ordinances of the gospel amidst U-

In one of the feeble parishes of Massachusetts, there are three men of very moderate property who pay \$90 a year toward the support of a min ister-beside smaller contributions which are cheerfully made by other members of their fa-

In another feeble congregation in this State handoner leeble congregation in this State, beside nearly supporting their own minister, individuals have paid over the past year to the Tract Society \$15—to the Sabbath School Society \$11, of which one half goes to the education of heathen children—to the Domestic Missionary Society \$25—to the Education Society \$40—to the Ribbs. Society \$6, and to the American to the Bible Society \$6-and to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions \$52.

Instances of liberality like these might be greatly multiplied, if our missionaries were in the habit of recording them. And it is much to be desired that a more unreserved communication of facts of this nature were made, because they not only encourage those who are giving their "two mites" yearly for the relief of the destitute to persevere in well doing; but they operate to strengthen the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees of those who are ready to perish, by exciting them to "go and do likewise." The best charity to an individual, is that which teaches him how to support himself; and the best cha-rity to a feeble church, is that which instructs them to rely with confidence on God and their own resources. They will learn this lesson, so early and so surely, in no way, as in being stim and in behalf of others more impoverished than

I have thought much, Messrs. Editors, of the pleasure that must be derived to the gentlemen in New York, from the reflection that they are the almoners of divine bounty to four feeble congregations—that they are in effect, supporting four faithful ministers of Jesus Christ, who are pointing out the way of life to three or four thousand souls, who otherwise would walk heedlessly onward in the way of death—that they are instrumental in turning back the streams of error onward in the way of death—that they are in-strumental in turning back the streams of error and shutting the flood-gates of vice, which were threatening the destruction of multitudes—that they have the prospect of establishing the ordi-nances of God in four villages that will feel the salutary effects of them through all future gene-rations, and from which hundreds and thousands rations, and from which hundreds and thousands rations, and from which hundreds and thousands in the progress of time, will arise to Mount Zion, and swell the song of redeeming love forever and ever. The pleasure flowing from such reflections is legitimate, and rich, and pure. It is such as Christ felt when he rejoiced in spirit in prospect of his sufferings, and said "I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth!" It is such as Paul felt while he was placified the shapes. Father, Lord of heaven and earth!" It is such as Paul felt while he was planting the churches of Corinth, and Galatia, and Phillippi, and Ephesus and Thessalonica; and it is such as saints on earth have always felt, when they have been actively engaged in enlarging the bounds of Zion. And are there not other, yea, many other rich men who are able and willing to come forward in the same manner, and assume the responsibility of sustaining, each, one or two of the feeble

ity of sustaining, each, one or two of the feeble churches of Massachusetts? It requires but fifty such men, to relieve the Home Missionary Society of the State from all solicitude as to our own waste places, and leave the Directors at liberty to direct all their energies to the accumulation of funds for accomplishing the great object of the American Home Missionary Society, and plant-ing the institutions of religion in every village of our great Western world! Any man, who will pledge himself to pay 25 per cent of a minister's support is one of our waste places, will find the other 75 per cent paid by individuals on the ground; and he will have occasion to do this, but for a few years; for with the blessing of God which may be reasonably expected, the moral and physical strength of such a people will so in-crease, that they shall need no assistance from

crease, that they shall need no assistance from abroad, after a short time.

It is to be fervently wished that some of the friends of Zion, whom God hath blessed with wealth, would look at this subject, with great seriousness and prayer, and ask themselves whether in any other way, it is possible for them to do more good to the church and the world that lieth in wickedness.

S. a.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON TRACT SOCIETY.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the London Religious. Tract Society was celebrated on Friday, the 12th of May, at the city of London Tavern. The hour of meeting was at dawn of day, to admit of the attendance of those classes who would otherwise be compelled to abandon their ordinary avocations. Before five o'clock the great room was crowded to excess, and the demand for admittance still increasing, a lower room was thrown open, and was speedily filled. At six o'clock? the Lord Mayor arrived, and the meeting was opened with prayer, after which, the annual

filled. At six o'clock? the Lord Mayor arrived, and the meeting was opened with prayer, after which, the annual Report was read. The following abstract of this interesting document gives an animating view of the extensive operations of the Society. We have prepared it from one more copious in a London paper.

China.—The report commenced with details from China and the Indian archippelago, where more tracts are now called for in one week than were asked for in the course of twelve months four years ago. The walls of the humble cottages of the Chinese are now adorned with broad sheet tracts. In some instances upwards of forty of these tracts corrages of the Uninese are now adorned with broad sheet tracts. In some instances upwards of forty of these tracts have been seen pasted upon the walls of one small room. Thus the glorious truths of the Gospel are constantly and conspicuously before the eyes of these deluded votaries of idolatry.

conspicuously before the eyes of these deluded votaries of idolatry.

Batavia.—At Batavia, Mr. Medhurst continues his active and useful labors. He circulates tracts which have a special reference to the festivals and customs of the natives, which continue to excite great attention. The Chinese Magazine is printed monthly, to the extent of 3000 copies; and since the establishment of the press at Batavia, from 60 to 70,000 tracts have been printed.

Penang, Singapore and Amboyna.—At these stations parts of the New Testament and Tracts in the Malaya language suited to the wants of the people are circulated. The first volume of Burder's Village Sermons, and the Abridged Bible Catechism have also been recently translated.

Sumatra.—A thousand copies of a new Scripture Catechism have been printed and disposed of in this island, and new edition put to press.

chism have been printed and disposed of in this island, and a new edition put to press.

Calcutta.—The eagerness of the natives in this city to obtain books and tracts appears very great. All the stock in the depository has been exhausted, and 48 reams of printing paper, together with \$5,500 tooks and tracts have been forwarded from England as a new supply.

Scrampore.—Dr. Marshman states that within a little time 100,000 religious Tracts have been distributed by the Missionaries at Scrampore. Of the value of tracts in Missionary labors, he says, it is endless to speak. Portions of the Scriptures or tracts, have had something to do in the conversion of almost every individual who has joined the Christian Church in India. The English tracts have been distributed chiefly amongst the soldiers. The committee have placed the sum of £50 at the disposal of the Missionaries at Scrampore.

Missionaries at Scrampore.

Benares.—This place is the highest seat of superstition in India; full of Brahmins and Pundits, and great opports ities are presented for the efficient circulation of re To this station 16 reams of printing paper

publications. To this station 16 reams of printing paper and 1500 English publications have been sent.

Juggernaul.—The General Baptist Missionaries have received from the Society 24 reams of paper, to enable them to print and circulate tracts in the native languages, among the pilgrims visiting Juggernaut. It appears that the glery of this idol is celebrated through the whole of the Hindoo population. Myriada annually resort to its famous temple at Poorce. Its Suttees entitle it to the name of "The Valey of the Son of Hinnom?" and the numerous skeletons and

at Pooree. Its Suttees entitle it to the name of "The Val-ley of the Son of Hinnon;" and the numerous skeletons and skulls whitening its vicinity to that of Golgotha. In this district vast numbers of Tracts and Scriptures are distrib-uted, and the impressions made upon the public mind by the Gospel, shews that the leaven works, and will work. Madras.—The Madras Trac Society have printed, dur-ing the year, 65,000 tracts in Tanul, Telogoo, and Indo-Portuguese, being 20,000 more than were printed during the preceding year. In addition to the tracts in the native languages, about 20,000 tracts in the English language, with some in French, Danish, &c. have been circulated. In the district of Timpressily the desire for tracts among the the district of Tinnevelly the desire for tracts among the natives of all castes has, on some occasions, been exceedingly great. Villagers, Brahmins not excepted, have invited native Christians to come and read the Tracts to them, to the neglect of their castes. One Brahmin among them repeated to the native Christian distributor a short tract, which he had received a short time before, and which he had learned by heart. But more than this; by means of these tracts, people have actually been led to esteem the Christian Religion, and to embrace it. A head man of a village, with a large part of his neighbors, has renounced idolatry, and has joined the Christian Church. The committee felt the importance of a liberal grant to this station, and forwarded 100 reams of printing paper, and 9000 publications; the supply of paper being double the grant forwarded on warded 100 reams of printing paper, and 9000 publications the supply of paper being double the grant forwarded or

former occasions.

Bellary.—About 45,000 tracts in the native languages, and more than 6,000 English tracts have been distributed from this station, and the committee have forwarded a new

supply of paper and tracts.

Allepie.—At this place, which contains 40,000 inhabit Allepse.—At this place, which contains about manning and, the circulation of tracts is likely to be attended with much good. A fount of Malayalim types has been obtained from the Church Missionary Society, by the Rev. Mr. Norton, and the committee have granted a supply of paper that he may commence printing.

Sarat and Bombay.—A missionary union has been formed, uniting together the American and Church Missionary Societies at Bombay, the Mission at Surat and Belgaum, and the Scottish Mission in the Southern Konkan. In Surat and the adjacent villages, 8,000 parts of the gospel, and 8000 tracts have been given away during the year. At the printing press at this station, 18,500 tracts have been printed on 14 important subjects. The American Missionaries at Boubay state, that the good results of their schools are seen in the willing manner in which the old scholars receive the tracts. "Wherever we meet with them in the country," they say, "they are of all others the most forward to receive, and read, and beg the Christian Scriptures and tracts.

them in the country," they say, "they are of all others the most forward to receive, and read, and beg the Christian Scriptures and tracts.

Ceylon.—At Jaffina 18,600 tracts have been printed, which have been given away at large heathen festivals. The Rev. B. Clough, Missionary at Columbo, writes that the committee there had agreed upon printing three tracts which had been translated into Singhalese: viz. the "Parables of our Lord," the "Advantages of Drunkenness," and the "Pilgrim's Progress." With respect to the "Prigrim's Progress." With respect to the "Prigrim's Progress." With respect to the "Prigrim's Progress." An active headman, of respectable station of 3,000 was distributed, and we have printed another edition of 3,000 was distributed, and we have printed another edition of 5,000 copies. A native headman, of respectable station, who had nearly ruined himself and his whole family by his confirmed habits of drunkenness, read the tract, and came to the person who had given it to him, and with a strange mixture of astonishment, gratitude, and sorrow, fell on his knees before him, and cried out, "O. Sir, I never can sufficiently thank you for giving me that little book, it has made me feel so much, that I am resolved, that as long as I live I will drink nothing stronger than water." The effect of the Pilgrim's Progress in one case was equally striking. "The pundit who sat with me," says Mr. C. "a very intelligent and learned man, formerly a heathen priest, often was so affected with the book, that I found it difficult to get him to proceed. The setting off of Christian, and his resolution in leaving the City of Destruction, amused him vastly. When he found that Christian got into the Slough of Despond, he really began to feel great sympathy for him; but on his arrival at Mount Sinai, with the interviews which took place between him and Mr. Legality, and afterwards with Evangelist, he looked very sad, and said to me, 'Sir, what man can be saved?' I replied, 'Let us go on a little further;' and when he read

tually shouted and danced for joy; crying out incessantly, Delightful, O delightful!

In the grants to China, India and Ceylon, upwards of £900 have been expended, being £500 beyond the sum reported last year.

New Holland.—The Australian Religious Tract Society have distributed about 44,000 books and tracts at the different English settlements in that part of the world, in the course of two years.

terent English settlements in that part of the world, in the course of two years.

Sandwich Islands.—A grant of 10,000 publications has been made and forwarded to the Missionaries in these Islands. The Missionaries themselves have printed 16,000 copies of Elementary books, 4,000 copies of a small Scripture tract, and 4,000 copies of a Catechism, embracing the most important Christian doctrines.*

West Africa.—Nearly 4,000 books and tracts have been sent to Sierra Leone for the use of the emancipated elaves.

Spanish America.—Spanish tracts have been sent to Buenos Ayres, Mexico, Lima, Guateriala, and other places; 25 sets of Spanish tracts, and 25 sets of twelve of the Vil-

25 sets of Spanish tracts, and 25 sets of twelve of the Vilage Sermons, translated into Spanish, have been sent to

Mexico.

Hayti.—President Boyer has written a letter to the committee, thanking them for a set of the publications of the Society forwarded to him, and expressing his conviction that the circulation of them among his subjects would be attended with happy results.

Hay have been made to Missionaries and others in the British West India Islands, and in Berbice.

Berbice.

Newfoundland.—The Newfoundland School Society has received 10,000 hand bills and 4,100 children's books, for the use of their schools.

Canada.—The Montreal Society has received, in 18 months, 24,500 publications into the depository, most of which have been circulated. A further supply of 6,200 English tracts and 2,000 French has been sent to this Auxiliary. The Rev. W. Smart, and the Rev. T. Osgood, have also received a further supply of 4,400 tracts.

Russia.—A selection of publications has been sent to the Princess—, who has so long and so extensively circulated religious works in Russia. In Siberia, portions of the Scriptures and two Scripture Catechisms have been translated into Mongolian, and extensively circulated.

Poland.—The Missionaries at Warsaw have received since October, 1825, from various channels, German,

translated into Mongolian, and extensively circulated.

Poland.—The Missionaries at Warsaw have received since October, 1825, from various channels, German, French, and Polish tracts, amounting to 18,637; most of which have been distributed.

Germany.—From 1812 to 1826 the Wirtemburgh Tract Society have distributed gratuitously 287,150 tracts. At Hamburgh eight new tracts have been printed, and 93,757 distributed during the year.

France.—Several tracts, written by Dr. Malan, and printed at Paris, have had an extensive circulation. Of the 14 tracts, in the French language, stereotyped at Paris, 59, 356 copies have been printed, and 23,836 distributed during the year. The Paris tract society continues to circulate its publications. The Fourth Annual Report states, that during the past year, 127,386 tracts had been distributed, which makes the total amount of distribution from the sommencement of the Society, 390,025. A French tract on Toleration, suited to the recent events in that country, has been printed at Paris, and 2,000 copies have been sent for distribution in different parts of Switzerland.

Spain and Pertugal.—The recent political movements between these countries, and the embarkation of British troops for Portugal, determined the Committee to make con-

between these countries, and the embarkation of British troops for Portugal, determined the Committee to make considerable grants for circulation on the Continent. Three new tracts have been translated into Portuguese, and upwards of 25,000 Spanish, Portuguese, and English tracts have been voted for general circulation.

Malta.—It is calculated that about 258,000 tracts have been printed at the American press at Malta, since 1821.

A large number of all these works is now in circulation in the Ionian Islands, Greece, at Constantinople and Smyrna,

the Ionian Islands, Greece, at Constantinople and Smyrna, and in Syria and Egypt.

Scotland, Wales, &c.—The societies in Edingburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen continue to purchase extensively from the depository. Three thousand copies of Dr. Watts' Divine songs for children, in the Mana language, have been sent to the Isle of Man. A new Religious tract society, including all denominations, has been established in the Isle of Jersey. A supply of tracts has been sent to the Isle of the the tract society, Parry has accepted one of the Society's Circulating Libraries for the use of the crew of the Heela Discovery Ship. Four new socities have been established in Wales.

ries for the use of the crew of the Hecla Discovery Ship. Four new socities have been established in Wales. Heland.—Nearly 9000 publications have been sent to the Earl of Farnham, in Cavan, where the work of scriptural reformation appears to make rapid progress. The same number was sent to the Cork tract and Book Society. The Clergy of the diocese of Ardagh received 8,700. The Rector of Ardress had a grant of 10,000 Considerable supplies have been sent to Carlow, Drogheda, and other places. The Rev. R. Pope and Rev. W. Urwick also received further grants. About 53,000 tracts, by these means, are in circulation in Ireland. The Committee have received the most encouraging letters, clearly shewing that "pure and undefiled religion" is on the increase in that interesting country.

and undefiled religion" is on the increase in that increating country.

London.—During the year, 40,900 tracts and hand bills have been granted for circulation in the courts and alleys of the metropolis; 132,700 have been distributed at the pleasure fairs in London and its vicinity; about 10,400 to Sabbath breakers; 15,000 to the spectators of executions; 76,900 on the day appointed for the funeral of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and 21,000 among sailors. The Report mentions the pleasing fact that a private gentleman in Devonshire has purchased, during the year, 650,200 hand bills, and 91,200 tracts, making a total of 741,400 publications; an example of liberality worthy of imitation.

Funds and Issues of Tracts.—The total amount of income for the last year, not including sales, was 25571. 10d.; for the present year, it is 28711. 17s. 6d.; being an increase of 3141. 16s. 8d. The gratuitous issues and money grants to Foreign Societies, during the year have amounted to 22231. 1s. 7d.; the loss on Hawker's tracts, to 2241. 17s. 6d.; making a total of 24471. 19s. 1d. The sales during the year have considerably increased, and so have the issues of publications.

After the Report the meeting was addressed by the Rev.

After the Report the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Philip, from the Cape of Good Hope, the Rev. Dr

*The latest and most authentic information respect-ing this station, will be found in the Missionary Her-ald published of Boston.—Eds. Obs.

Steinkoff, the Rev. Mr. Montague, the Rev. Mr. Brown, from Dropheda, the Rev. Dr. Marshman, of Serampore, the Rev. Dr. Pinkerton, the Rev. Mr. Scales, of Leeds, and the Rev. Mr. Ellis, from the Sandwich Islands. We have not room even for a brief sketch of those speeches. There was one circumstance, however, which we must not emit to mention.—In the interval between two of the speeches, the Lord Mayor arose, and said, "that it was with no ordinary feelings he broke in upon the order of their proceedings. They had already been told of the sudden and lamented deaths of some of their benefactors, and an account had this moment reached him, that the knell had just tolled over the tomb of the Rev. and venerable author of the Dairyman's Daughter, and other tracts of the Society. (A great expression of sympathy was here evinced by his Lordship, and participated in by the meeting.) The Rev. Leigh Richmond was now gathered to his rest; and it was necessary to elect another Secretary to fill his place." His Lordship then made an affecting appeal to the old and the young, to be quick in assisting in their good work, as the instances were awfully sudden in which both were alike snatched from their sphere.

CHURCH MISSICNARY SOCIETY.

The 26th Anniversary of this Society was held in the Freemason's Hall, May 1st, Right Hon.

Lord Gambier in the chair.

The Rev. Edward Bickersteth read the Report, which stated that Ten new Associations had been formed during the past year. The number of Students in the Institution at Islington was Thirty-one. There were Fifty-six Missionary stations, and Nine Missions in various parts of the world. Thirty-four English Clergymen and fourteen Lutherans were engaged in the work. About five-hundred native teachers were employed in the different Missions. The number of Schools was three-hundred and fourteen; and of Scholars, Children, Youths, and Adults, fourteen thousand two-hundred and eighturfour.

The Treasurer presented a statement of the accounts, and said, that it would appear from them, that the funds had increased about 550l.; indeed, the Society had never retrograded from its commencement. The receipt was no less than 43,088l., the expenditure must be within this sum.

The Speakers were Lord Bexley, the Rev. C. J. Hoare, the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel, Rev. Mr. Raymond, Missionary from Sierre Leone, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, James Strachan, Esq. of Madras, the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow, the Rev. Henry Ridley, Rev. Charles Simeon, and others.

The meeting was most numerously attended, and a delightful Christian feeling seemed to pervade the assembly. There was no lavishing of compliments on the living. We hope so good an example will be followed on this side of the Atlantic.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Twenty-Third Anniversary of this Society was held at Freemason's Hall, on the second of May—Lord Teignmouth, its venerable President, in the chair. It appeared from the Report, that the total nett receipts of the past year amounied to 80,2401. 1s. 2d., and the expenditures to 69,9621. 12s. 3d. The Society is under engagements to the amount of 22,3411. 14s. 3d. The number of Bibles and Testaments issued from the Depository during the year, was 294,006; being 7,604 more than those of the year preceding, while the receipts were 2,5281. 1s. 7d. less. This diminution of receipts is attributed to the secession of the Society's former friends in Scotland. Number of new Auxiliaries and Branches, 74. Whole number of Bibles and Testaments issued by the Society since its origin, four million, three hundred and three thousand, three hundred and three thousand, three hundred

ble Societies on the Continent acquiesce in the regulations of the Society respecting the Apocrypha; the Society's operations in the Mediterranean are very encouraging, especially among the Jews and Greeks; that in India the circulation of the Scriptures was increased; that in South America two agents were usefully employed in promoting the objects of the Institution, there being many large towns where a Bible had never been seen; that in the Islands of Scotland there were twelve thousand families destitute of the Scriptures; that an Auxiliary Society still exists in Glasgow, notwithstanding the secession of many of the friends of the Institution in the north; that the demand for Bibles in Ireland is unprecedented; and that there are still in that part of the empire, one million families destitute of the sacred volume.

In respect to the Apocrypha, there appeared to be a general acquiescence in the "Three Regulations" which terminated the late painful controversy among the friends of the Society, the substance of which is to apply the funds solely to the printing and circulation of the Canonical Books of Scriptures, to the exclusion of the Apocrypha. But in practising upon these Regulations, the Committee found it necessary to lay down for their own guidance, an additional one which was now presented for the sanction of the Society, and unanimously adopted. It is as follows:

That all grants of the Scriptures to Societies which circulate the Apoerypha, be made under the express condition, that they be sold or distributed without alteration or addition, and that the proceeds of the sales of any such copies of the Scriptures be held at the disposal of the British and Foreign Bible Society. [ib.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.

Annual Meeting May 4th, at the Freemason Tavern,-Sir Thomas Baring in the chair. In his remarks introductory to the general exercis es of the meeting, Mr. Baring said, A Rev. and excellent friend of mine was speaking the other day on the subject of that glorious work which is going on in Ireland, and which is, I think, no chimera, but what I trust I may call the commencement of a new reformation in that country; and he then said, that what he desired wa not a reformation from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism—not from Leo to Luther, but from Adam to Christ. So with regard to the Jews; the object of this Society is not to turn the Jews from the Synagogue to the Established Church
—not merely from the Talmud with its traditions, to the letter of the pure Word of God, but from the Law of Moses, which cannot give life, to Him who is the truth and the life—from darkness to light—and from the power of Satan, unto the faith of Christ. This Society has been es-tablished 10 years; it has encountered the dangers and overcome the weakness of infancy, advanced to childhood, where it had also to encounter opposition, and is now approaching to man-And although it has still enemies to struggle with, amongst whom is the arch enemy man, yet, being founded upon the rock of the glorious Redeemer, and designing to promote his glory, it will, I trust, stand against the storm and the tempest, and no weapon that is formed against it shall prosper.
Rev. Mr. Wood addressed the Meeting very

Rev. Mr. Wood addressed the Meeting very briefly, and introduced the children, as of the stock of Abraham, beloved for the father's sake, and descended from the stock of which Christ came. Those who gave children a right education were encouraged by the Divine Word, which said, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." The number of children at present in the School, was 49 girls, and 41 boys, but there had passed through the Schools above 300; and upon inquiry into their present moral condition, it was found

an extremely rare occurrence if any one of them deviated from the course in which he had been instructed. The Rev. gentleman next addressed the children in a very affectionate manner, and mentioned to them an instance in which he had seen, on a dying bed, the great benefits of religious principles instilled into the mind at a very early age. The children then sung an anthem taken from Isaiah, and the Hosannah, in a grey placing at the second of t

very pleasing style. The Report state stated that subscriptions had been received from Ireland amounting to 1,150l., and from Scotland amounting to more than 4001, and that the total amount of subscriptions and and that the total amount contributions was nearly 14,000%, being an increase of Twelve Hundred Pounds during the year. A spirit of inquiry had been awakened amongst the Jewish people. The Secretary had received visits from the Jews, and had been requested to visit them. In the schools there were evident marks of the blessing of God; one of the girls died during the year, and there was the best reason to believe that she died safely. The Report then related the progress of works in course of translation into the Hebrew language, for the Polish Jews; and detailed the effects of the Missionary labors. Mr. Wolfe had been well received by the Jews in Holland, and other parts; and his former labors had been eminently successful in leading the Jews at Palestine and Constantinople, to inquiry and reflection. In some parts they had been greatly persecuted by their unbelieving brethren; but even in chains, and in the prospect of death itself, they had re-mained firm in their faith in Christ. The schools both here and abroad, had been most successful, and the main object was to induce the Jews to read the Old Testament, freed from the injurious traditions of men, by whom it had been greatly corrupted. Amongst the Jews of the Levant, there

was a great demand for the Scriptures. (Cheers.)
Sir Robert H. Inglis, bart., the Treasurer, stated the accounts. The receipts from 31st March 1826, to 31st March 1827, were 18,125£; of which the contributions of Auxiliary Societies and of Meetings amounted to above 10,000£; the disbursements were 15,050£. [ib.

LONDON HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Annual meeting May 15th, at Great Queen street Chapel,—Mr. Alderman Venables in the chair. The following are extracts from the Re-

It would have been too much to expect that this Society should entirely escape the storm which has passed over the commercial world; but they have nevertheless reason to be thankful that it has suffered so little injury. When they state, that although mercantile affairs have been so unfavorable, the regular income has undergone no diminution, they have surely reason to re-joice. They have, however, not had the benetit of some valuable resources arising from leg-acies and other casualties from which their funds had for several previous years been replenished and this has obliged them, not only to withhole several grants which they would otherwise have gladly bestowed, and to lessen others, but also to educe the number of missionaries from forty to thirty-five; nor could they have continued these exertions but for the kindness of the Treasurer to whom they have, in the course of the year been indebted for the loan of 1300 pounds. They have used the utmost prudence, or the expendi ture would have been much greater; but had hey diminished their present debt, it would have been at the expense of their consciences, and they sould have felt that though they might have dis covered something of the wisdom of "the chil-dren of this world," they had been deficient in the exercise of that faith, which, while it differs greatly from presumption, must at times urge us to go beyond the boundaries of human in the Christian practice of well-doing. beyond the boundaries of human foresight

It would be but a repetition of former events to state the particulars of Chapels opened, of schools formed, of libraries established, of Tracts distributed, of sick persons visited, of souls converted, of congregations gathered, and of churches formed. These are the consequent results of a steady perseverance in the use of those means employed by this Society, and sanctioned by the di-

vine approbation.

Your committee continue to receive the most abundant proofs of the Divine blessing attending the labors of the missionaries, many of whose stations are frequently seen by some of their number, or by other friends, and the encouraging statements respecting them have often been more

The missionaries still continue their labors among the Gipsies, and many pleasing communications are received reporting the gratitude and attention they manifest when the missionaries preach to them the way of salvation.

Nothing could more powerfully prove the need

of your Society's labors, than reports which have been recently furnished by the missionaries, and published in the Magazine and Chronicles of the Society, relating the awful violation of the Lord's day by the numerous wakes and feasts which are to be found in almost every part of England, where drinking, swearing, gaming, wrestling, fighting, and all kinds of iniquity prevail. In some neighborhoods, at a certain time of the year, between twenty and thirty of these are to be seen in one Sabbath day. The general prevalence of Sabbath sports also disgrace this Christian land, and is a mockery of the sacred command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy!" In some places where your missionaries labor, these scenes are beginning to vanish, and moral beauty adorns the once desolate wilderness.

After reading the Report, of which the above are extracts, Mr. Thompson, the Treasurer, entered into a brief detail of the state of the Society's finances. He observed, that although they were not so encouraging as on some previous occasions, yet there was nothing in them to

ous occasions, yet there was nothing in them to discourage the friends and patrons of the Society. One thousand pounds had been added to the funds since the 31st of March; and in reference to the Society, there was every thing to animate zeal and quicken exertion. Three thousand village children had been clothed and educated; village churches had been formed, and nearly two hundred thousand peasants had now the opportunity of hearing the glad tidings of redeeming love. (Applause.)

Annual Meeting, May 25th, at the Freemason's Hall—archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. This, we believe, is the oldest Protestant Missionary Society in existence, having been established in 1701. It is supported and managed principally by high churchmen, while the church Missionary Society is an institution in which

both parties unite.

Sir T. Ackland said, "For one hundred and twenty years the Christian church in our North American colonies had been entirely dependant on that Society for support, and in that respect the Society had discharged its duty well. From the Report they had just heard that the Bishop of Nova Scotia had consecrated 44 churches in the course of his late progress, and he trusted that as many would spring up when he next travelled through his diocese. The Report drew a melancholy picture of the state in which our colonies had once been, but now he was happy in being able to contemplate the likelihood of all their villages resembling, like Sherbrook, our once native hamlets in comforts and neatness,

and, above all, in presenting the village spires ris-

ing to the skies,"

Rev. Dr. Phillpots, complaining of the stinted efforts of the British Government in former years in favor of a "religious establishment" among her colonies, attributes to this cause the American Republican!

"The natural consequences of her inertness," he says, "had been, that the colonies, left to themselves, had severed themselves from their mother country. Thirteen States had detached themselves, and were irretrievably lost; and thus was the greatest link of England forever dismembered. (Cheers.) And the proof of the curse brought upon her by her neglect was, that during the rebellion that preceded the final separation, it was the [Epise.] clergy, and the clergy only, that had remained faithful to the cause of England. If, therefore, nothing more than mere earthly policy were veighed in the balance, it would be found that to neglect the religious information of the colonies, was an unwise and unsafe course."

ABSTRACTS FRON ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

Received at the Recorder Office.

The "National Education Society" of England had under its direction 40 schools and about 8000 schoolars, during its first year's operations—the last or 15th year of its existence, the number of its schools amounted to 2199, and the number of scholars to 330,000.

An "Abrahamic Association" has been recently formed in London, whose "proceedings are to have an especial reference to the well being of the Hebrew people"—to circulate the Holy' Scriptures and Tracts assong them—to promote religious information by lectures and other suitable means, and to employ Readers to the adults—to establish day and Sabbath schools for Hebrew childres—to visit and relieve sick and aged Hebrews at their own habitations—to procure the removal of their civil disabilities, and promote their National welfare.

Missionary Anniversaries in the Society Islands.

One of the native speakers said: "The Gospel eannot be conveyed to distant lands without means. This is the way; pray with the mouth and give with the hands. To pray without giving, is a lying prayer." Another said: "It is because God desires that we bring forth fruit to him, that he requires us to give a portion of our property. Let the word of God spread widely. Let not the husband be angry if the wife give to this good cause." A third remarked: "We are all collected together this day to promote the work of God. Let us be diligent—beware lest any of us become like Ananias and Sapphira, keeping back that which belongs to God." A fourth added: "The great tree has grown—the shade has stretched to numerous lands; it has not grown by the sword, but by the prayers of those in Great Britain who sent us this word!"—And a fifth—"Let us not begin at the top of the tree,—let us begin at the root. Let our hearts be found in this work." And a sixth—"Let not our subscriptions be like powder put into a gun without shot—make a great noise and do no execution."

The Rev. Mr. Miles of Cape Town, while on a visit to Caffraria, among the Tambookies, was informed that two white women (who probably had been shipwrecked) formerly lived on the other side of the Bashee (river) and were married to Tambookie chiefs—that there was also still living wear the coast, a white Captain called Dapa, a descendant of one of these women, about 50 years of age of white complexion, long hair and high nose, and having seven children and several kraals or villagee—that be had several sisters married among the Tambookies—and that these persons use Ormerly to build their houses differently from the Tambookies, and spoke another language, that had many customs different from theirs.

"I do not thin!," says Mr. Smith, a Jewish Missionary, "that the Jews in the Austrian dominions alone can be estimated at fewer than a million. How deirable an object would it be, were it possible, a obtain permission from the higher authorities to labor freely among them, in Bohemia, Hungary, and Galatia especially."

"Several Jews have lately been baptized in Elberfeld; the so iety there is quite satisfied with the conduct of many of them. Eight Jews have likewise lately been baptized in Count von der Recke's institution,"

Rev. P. Treschu writes from Germany: "The Jewish cause gins more and more ground here." "From wery intelligence I receive from various parts of he continent, I am more and more confirmed it my conviction, that there is a far greater work of the Lord going on among the descendants of Abraham, than people are generally aware of; and that the leaven which has been thrown into the lump, is now exerting its influence to a much larger extent than we have supposed."

Glasgow, (Scoland.)—The population of Glasgow and its suburbs, is about 170,000—suppose 45,000 to be children under 10 years of age. The number of sittings in all the Protestant places of worship is about 68,000, of which it is supposed, 5000 are occupied by children—there remain, therefore, 63,000 sittings for 125,000 adults, which shows that 62,000 souls are of necessity debarred from the sanctuary—but the actual demand for sittings is so small, that a fourth part of them are in general unoccupied.—Among the destitute population, there are five agents employed, by the City Mission Society, of approved piety and evangelical sentiments, teaching from house to house, and collecting small assemblies where the bread of life is dispensed, as times and places negmit.

Whitefield on his voyage to this country in 1754 passed Lisbon, where he staid three weeks for his health. He was much struck with the Portuguese preachers. "The preachers here," said he, "have taught me something; their action is graceful: vividi oculi, vividae manus omnia vivida"—lively eyes, lively hands, lively every thing. Surely our English preachers would do well to be a little more fervent in their address. They have truth on their side; why should superstition and falsehood run away with all that is pathetic and affecting!

Rev. J. Wolff.—On the 27th of May, this indefatigable Missionary, with his wife Lady Georgiana, returned to London from a short tour on the Continent. He first proceeded to Amsterdam, where he remained about a month. During this time, says the Jewish Expositor for June, he was in constant daily communication with many of his brethren, who received him with much kindness, and listened with attention to what he had to set before them. Under the sanction of the proper authorities a public meeting was held, which was numerously attended, and at which Mr. W., after detailing his own views and relating the history of his late mission to the East, delivered a very forcible address to some of his Jewish brethren who were present. We have the pleasure to add, that this meeting at Amsterdam excited attention in other places, and that Mr. Wolff immediately received an invitation from the heads of the University of Leyden to attend a similar meeting in that city, and that meetings also were afterwards held at Zyst, at Dusselthal, at Barnhem, at Utrecht, and again a second meeting at Amsterdam at his return to London.—N. Y. Obs.

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, JULY 27, 1827.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

A very interesting pamphlet of 100 pages has ust been issued in this city, by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, embracing their Second Annual Report and an Appenix. The Report was published in the Recorder, on the same week it was presented; also an account of the exercises at the annual meeting. At the meeting for business, May 30, there were present 32 Delegates, representing 31 Societies or Schools .- Officers: Pres. Hon. W. Reed, Marblehead; Vice Pres. Rev. D. Sharpand E. Hedding, Boston, and W. Fay Charlestown; Sec'y Mr. Stephen Fessenden, Boston; Treas, Mr. Nathaniel R. Cobb, Boston; Managers. Rev. J. Going, Worcester; W. B. Bannister, Esq. Newburyport; Mr. D. S. Whitney, Northampton; Mr. M. Shepherd, Salem; Mr. J. Newell, Lynn, Rev. B. B. Wisner, Messrs. A. Wilbur, D. Paften, J. Gulliver, E. Hale, C. H. Snow, and C. Stoddard, Boston. Auditor, Mr. C. Scudder.

The pamphlet contains the Constitution of the Union; Extracts from the Reports of Auxiliarie; extracts from the Reports of Auxiliarie; extracts from the Reports of Agents; A Table of Auxiliary Societies and Schools, exhibiting the names of their officers, the time of their institution, and the number of teachers and scholars; Treasurer's Report; Depository Account; Form of Report for Auxiliaries; Auxiliaries recognized since the completion of the Report; and Catalogue of Books kept at the Depository. Every Auxiliary will doubtless receive a copy, & derive great benefit from the information thus given, without reading it again in the Recorder. We give this summary of the contents, however, that Schools not connected with the Union may see in some measure what they might gain by such a Union.

Reports of Auxiliaries .- Short notices of special interest may be copied into our columns from time to time. At present we give the names of the places from which returns were received Ashfield, 1st P.; Ashby, 1st P.; Bostou, 22 schools; Byefield; Bridgewater, Mr. Gay's Parish; Brimfield; Bellingham; Charlestown, 1st P., and Baptist; Chilmark; Conway; Cohasset, 2d Cong. P. Duxbury, Methodist; Dorchester, Dr. Codman's; Dedham, 1st P., and S. P.; Edgartown; Feedinghills; Fitchburg; Falmouth; Framingham; Gloucester, Mr. Hildreth's P.; Greenfield, 2nd P.; Holden; Heath; Holliston; Hopkinton; Lynn, 1st and 2nd Meth.; Leominster; Lechmere Point, Bap.; Longmeadow; Marlborough, E. P.; Marshfield, N. Bap.; Middleborough and Bridgewater, Mr. Colby's; Millbury; Malden, Bap.; Medway; Milford; Mendon, 1st P.; Methuen; Needham; N. Adams; Newton, Dr. Homer's; Newburyport, 4 schools; New Braintree; Oxford; Princeton, Mr. Phillips' P.; Peru; Plympton; Plymouth; Phillipston; Royalston and Warwick, Bap.; Southbridge; Seekonk, Bap.; Salem 7 schools; Stoneham; Springfield, Mr. Osgood's; Sturbridge, Bap.; Townsend; Tisbury, 3 schools, jointly reported, and E. P.; Ux-bridge; Taunton, W. P.; W. Springfield, Agawam P.; Wareham; Windsor; Wrentlam, Central S. S. Soc.; W. Cambridge, Dr. Fiske's, and Bap.; Westminster; Westhampton; Weymouth, N. P.; Waltham; Westford.

Reports of Agents.—For a few weeks at the time of the spring vacation in the Theological Seminary at Andover, the Managers employed 22 young gentlemen as Agents, who visited almost every part of the State; and extracts from their Reports are published. They were generally received with kindness, and often with joy. They were instrumental in giving encouragement and strength to existing schools and societies; and in reviving those which had sunk, or organizing others on new ground. We presume the experiment must have been very satisfactory to the Managers, and not less so to the friends

of the cause in every part of the Commonwealth. Statistical Account.—The Table of Schools &c. comprises the names of 108 schools reported, containing 1,793 teachers, and 11,717 scholars. The Auxiliaries not reported are 112; which, assuming the average number of those reported as the basis of computation, would give 1,848 teachers, and 12,152 scholars. The total then would be 167 Auxiliaries, 220 Schools, 3641 Teachers, 23, 869 Scholars.

The Auxiliaries recognized since the completion of the Report, are 54, making 221 in the whole at the present time.

whole at the present time.

By the 'Treasurer's Report it appears, that the general expenses for the year have been \$402.71; and that a balance remains, carried to new account of \$62.46.

Depository Account .- Payments since Sept. 15 1826, \$1727 00; receipts, the same, and \$274 04 carried to new account. The Committee on the Depository say: "The Depository went into operation about the beginning of August last. In the 9 months up to the 5th of May, the amount of purchases was \$2,642 93, and the amount of sales a little more than \$1,800. The number of books purchased including all the different sizes, has been about 39,000; and the number sold somewhat more than 26,000. There are now in the Depository about 12,000 books, containing all, or nearly all, the publications of the American Sunday School Union, and a limited number of miscellaneous books, obtained also with a few exceptions from the Depository of the parent institution; and measures are taken to keep it constantly and fully supplied.

PLAN FOR EDUCATING INDIANS.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Recorder proposes, that benevolent individuals take Indian children into their families, in different parts of the country, and give them a common education. He supposes this may save much expense to the public.

pense to the public.

Several objections to the plan have occurred to us. 1. It would not be so pleasing to the Indian parents, as to have schools for their children in or near their own country. 2. The labor of imparting instruction would be much greater, than in an Indian school. 3. The children would feel less motive to make efforts, if separated from each other, and placed singly among a very different people. There would be far less

system, responsibility and oversight, in regard to such separate efforts, than in the case of Indian schools, under the direction of a Missionary Board. Little or nothing would be ever gained by experience, and few are now qualified to perform such a task as to educate a heathen child

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

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This 27 and 2 from Re legs, fre livered tion was administ Reposit port on The sis 16; ness is but 7 cers mos scenes, abated The some y them a and is very have a ble. Teligic Round to the of Gl Bome tentuber of Gl Bome tentuber

The Second Annual Report of the Board of Maug this society, presented June 1st, has just been issued f the press, and will be found a pamphlet of peculiar The details of the Report, or table of contents published in the Recorder June 8th, under four heads, viz. 1. Review of the year; 2. Principal Erils; Remedy for the Principal Evils; 4. View of Prisons. The Report fills 142 pages. The account of the annual mee the constitution, officers and benefactors, treasurer's count, with an interesting Appendix, enlarge the pamp to 164 pages. The Appendix contains; Subjects of in respecting prisons; Number of convicts each year, to ferent penitentiaries: Crimes of prisoners, and Nativity prisoners in different penitertiaries; Annual expense of se eral penitentiaries; Variety of curious employments; For of prisoners.

Those who feel a special interest in topics of this nature, and the number is great and increasing, will desire to rad the whole pamphlet; and the perusal of the whole in cancetion is necessary, to satisfy the inquiring mind, or produce the impression which the importance of the subject requires. We would do nothing to limit the circulation of the pamphlet itself; but intend to take such extracts, for few weeks to come, as our space will admit.

the weeks to come, as our space will admit.

1. First Annual Report — The First Annual Report of the Board of Managers has been published. The Gour editions A part of three editions have been purchased by the Legislature of some one or other of the United States. 500 copies by the Legislature of Massachusetts; 300 copies by the Legislature of Massachusetts; 300 copies by the Legislature of New York. The remainder have been distributed in North and South America, and in Europe.

2. Journeys Performed.—Journeys have been performed in the northern and middle States, amounting in all to nearly 3000 miles. The object in these incurrences in the second of the control of the cont

2. Journeys Performed.—Journeys have been periomed in the northern and middle States, amounting in all the northern and middle States, amounting in all to visit Prisons, and collect facts; to excite the puble to tention to the object of the Society, and collect indicate the puble at tention to the object of the Society, and collect middle traise committees in the Legislatures of different States, at lay before such committees and other members the facts ready collected.

3. Funds Collected.—Funds amounting to \$228 to

3. Funds Collected.—Funds amounting to \$228 is have been collected in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and New-Jersey. In donations, \$914 62: in annual secreptions, \$269 00: in life subscriptions, \$750 00 a books for the chaplain at Auburn, \$120 00: in payments for the First Report from the Legislatures of Maine, Missachusetts and New-York, \$180 00; from other source, \$119 46. Total, \$2238 18.

4. Funds unpreprinted —Funds have been severed.

8119 46. Total, \$2238 18.

4. Funds appropriated.—Funds have been approprine, for the salary, travelling expenses, stationary, and petigo of the Secretary, \$1200: for the salary of the chapter Auburn, \$533 34: for religious services in other Press. \$60 50: for printing four editions of the First Report, \$37: for copperplate engraving and other incidental expense. \$86 22. Total, \$2430 79: leaving a balance against society in favor of the Treasurer of \$201 61.

5. Attention of Legislatures.—In the Legislatures.

250 22. Total, 25130 73: leaving a balance against its society in favor of the Treasurer of \$201 61.

5. Attention of Legislatures.—In the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusettts, Connecticut, and New-York-Committees on Prisons have been raised; by whose after the society to meet many members of the Legislature is each of the states mentioned; for the purpose of staing such facts concerning the interior of Prisons as have been disclosed in the progress of our investigations. This operation has led to important results.

the society to meet many members of the Legislativin each of the states mentioned; for the purpose of stang such facts concerning the interior of Prisons as have been diaclosed in the progress of our investigations. This operation has led to important results.

6. Valuable documents.—Among the valuable deciments published during the year are the following.—Amoal Report of the State Prison, Thomaston, Maine; by Bairl. Rose, Keeper.—Report of the Commissioners of the Massachusetts Legislature, on the Prison at Charlesten, accompanied with a bill; by Messrs. White, Lelland Summer.—Report of the Committee of the Massachuses Legislature on county Prisons, accompanied with two bill; one for the improvement of Prisons, and one for the ried of Lunaticks; by GORGE BLISS and John Prickens.

—Report of the Commissioners of the Connecticut Legisture, proposing the abandonment of Newgate, and its huiding of a new Prison at Weathersfield; by Ments Wells.—A brief account of the New-York Sweet Prison at Auburn, together with a compendium of criminal law; by G. Powers, Agent and Keeper.—Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison, at Auburn, January, 1877, containing an account of the reformation of \$2 convicts whe have been discharged.—Report of the Commissioners of the State Prison, at Auburn, and report to the Legislature whether any abuse shad existed in regard to the mode of punishment; by Samuel. M. Hopkins and George Tirbeers.—Note of the Original and successive efforts, to improve the Dair pline of the Prison in Philadelphia, and to reform the craminal code of Pennsylvania; by Roberts Vaux.—Report of the Superintendent of the Public Buildings in Washin ton, D. C. on the Penitentiary system; by CHARLES BUFFINER, Esq.—Observations on Penitentiary Disciplina addressed to William Roscoe, Esq. of Liverpool, England by Stephen Allen.—Second Annual Report of the Magers of the society for the Reformation of Juvenile Del quents in the city of New-York.

11. PRINCIPAL EVILS.

1. Bad Officers.—In the Maine Prison, which has been in operation only three years, Dr. Rose the superintended stated, that three or four cases of mal-practice had already occurred among the assistant keepers; such as intemperance, furnishing forbidden articles to convicts, &c. for what they had been discharged.

they had been discharged.

In the New Hampshire Prison, Mr. Pilsburt, the fore resuperintendent, mentioned, as one of the greatest discutties in the Penitentiary system, the insulordination of casioned by the frequent changes among the assistant kee ers, and the difficulty of obtaining men of proper charact for the compensation allowed them. Escapes have been feeted in that Prison, either through the negligence or convance of assistant keepers, and improper familiarity here contracted between them and the convicts.

been contracted between them and the convicts.

In the Massachusetts Prison, a keeper was detected three times in succession, by Mr. Solker, one of the Directors, in furnishing bills to be altered and materials to alter than, to a convict. A warrant was issued for him; but he sads his escape. Another keeper was discharged soon after, or suspicion of improper conduct—and in a communication made by the Directors to the Governor, in the autum of 1825, and by him submitted to the Legislature, several eller cases are mentioned of mal-practice by contractors and assistant keepers, and discharge for the same.

In Newgate, the Old Prison in Granby, Conn., there has been great complaint on this ground.

In Newgare, the Old Prison in Granby, Conn., there as been great complaint on this ground.

Thomas Eddy, of New York, in a pamphlet on Prison Villains, in one room, within the walls of a Prison, were engaged in the business of counterfeiting money, and were enabled to prosecute it by the connivance and assistance of an assistance of an assistant keeper.

an assistant keeper.

Even in the Prison at Auburn, which is in many respects so worthy of commendation, the Commissioners mention is a late Report to the Legislature, that "one Terrence Heerey, who was never fit for the trust of a guard, was little times appointed to that place, and three times removed for misconduct." They also say, that "several other case have been proved of the appointment of incompetent of unfit men; but in general they were removed as soon at their unfitness became known."

unfit men; but in general they were removed as soon witheir unfitness became known."

Mr. Lynds, the Superintendent of the Prison at Sing, speaks of the character required in this situation at peculiar; viz. equanimity, quick discernment of character impartiality, resolution, vigilance, promptitude, beside honesty and temperance, and more than all a habit of seem much and saying little. He has not been without his difficulties in getting the right men. He mentions a case is which an assistant keeper was detected in employing convicts to steal for him.

viets to steal for him.

ROBERTS VAUX, of Philadelphia, in a pamphlet entrile

"Original and successive efforts to improve the condition
of Prisons;" &c. mentions that in the Prison in Philade
phia, many years since, "the keeper had been a long tim
connected with criminals under circumstances, which can
ed him to be suspected of a more intimate knowledge of id
depredations committed in the city, than comported with
that unblemished reputation which ought to belong to set

an officer."

In the Baltimore Penitentiary, the keepers were understood to say that two assistant keepers had been discharged for circulating counterfest money for convicts.

GEORGE F. WEEMS.

Our readers have heard of this man, as a pretended prescher of the gospel. While his deception in that particular was undetected, there can be no doubt he was secretly practising other enormities. When he was exposed and stripped of his sheep's clothing, he felt that his reputation was gone, and abandoned himself to iniquity more openly. He has been convicted of larceny, on one indictment. On a nother the jury acquitted him. On a third, the jury could not agree, and a new trial was ordered. His council moved an arrest of judgment on the first verdict; and the

er, no employer and nightest. I have sel- tion, which will be put to proce without delay.

ase of Indian Missionary ever gained alified to perathen child.

ETY. of Managers of the commission of peculiar interpolar for general are four general exists. The contents, was a four general evils; 3. Prisons. The annual meeting, treasurer's active pamphlet gets of inanser. jects of inquiry ch year, to dif-and Nativity of expense of sev. nents; Food

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yislatures of New-York— whose atten-Secretary of Legislature in see of stating as have been ons. This opaluable does

, LELAND and with two bills; ne for the relief PICKERING. nal law; by issioners of the nine the Prison ather any abusunishment; by rove the Disci-eform the crim-AUX.—Report in Washing Juvenile Deli

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greatest diffiegligence or con-er familiarity has cts.

of the Directors, ials to alter them, him; but he made red soon after, on communication. contractors and onn., there has

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that particular as secretly pracreputation was dietment. On a rd, the jury could rdiet; and the

Judge postponed his decision on the motion till the next tern of court. Weems, therefore, has not yet received h sentence, but remains in prison. We have been surprised to observe, in what a summary manner some distant editors egoit this notorious offender, on account of insanity.

HOPKINTON CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES.

This body held its first meeting at Salisbury, N. H. June 27 and 28. The Rev. Dr. Harris, of Dunbarton, preached from Rev. 12: 7; and President Tyler, of Dartmouth College, from Rev. 2: 4. The Conference sermon was dered by Rev. Mr. Page, from 1 John 4: 16. A collection was taken for feeble churches, and the Lord's supper administered to a large company of believers. From the Repository we make the following abridgement of the Re-

port on the state of the churches.

The number of churches connected with the Conference is 16; of which 12 have settled pastors. Much lukewarmness is lamented, and many deficiencies in the churches but 7 churches have witnessed some revival, and some others more than usual attention. These, however, are past scenes, no revival being now reported in successful and unabated progress.

The church in Warner has had no stated ordinances for some years, but has now considerable prospect of enjoying them again. It has had a revival since the first of January, and 50 or 60 indulge hopes. The church in New Chester is very small and weak. Those in Danbury and Bow have existed more than 20 years; but remain small and feeble. Neither of these four has any prospect of maintaining

have existed more than the second property of They notice a general attendance of instruction, yet the number, who make no pretensions to instruction, yet the number, who make no pretensions to religion, is in every assembly only a small minority. More than 40 indulge hope of a saving change within 8 months, and about one third of that number have offered themselves to the church. But in this fayored spot are noticed, want of Christian faithfulness, brotherly love, & strict discipline. Boscatven West, reports some unusual attention, and some hopeful conversions a few months since, but the attention has subsided. Church meetings and discipline have been revived, and the church considerably roused to action. The Church in Hardford, is surrounded by churches of cher denominations, and is still small and weak. Religion has been low. Few additions have been made for years. The Church in Canterbury reports the present state of

cher denominations, and is still small and weak. Religion has been low. Few additions have been made for years. The Church in Canterbury reports the present state of religion low. In the town are many things discouraging. Fifteen have been added to the church, but the little cloud of mercy has passed away, leaving many in darkness.

The Church in Concord, is the most numerous of any in the connexion.—That has witnessed some attention, like the droppings of a morning cloud, for near two years; but little of it has been visible the present month. Twenty eight from the Hible Classes have been added to the church; a meetings conducted by the brethren promise much good. eight from the Bible Classes have been added to the church; a meetings conducted by the brethren promise much good.

Bunbarton reports a great and glorious shower of divine grace. Inquiry meetings were opened, and have been continued 10 or 11 months; and are still necessary and interesting. The church has received 67, and more are propounded. A goodly number are still inquiring, and a deep solemnity pervades religious meetings.

The Church in Henniker, though near sixty years old, never at any time eurolled one hundred members, nor witnessed a general revival of religion. For several years a great degree of stupidity has prevailed.

Hopkinton has been favored with a considerable revival, which appears to have originated from a visit of two breth-

which appears to have originated from a visit of two breth-ren to a place, where the work of the Spirit was manifest. They were convinced of their deficiencies, and, being fous-ed to action, their labor was not in vain in the Lord. A good work commenced, which numbers 30 or 40 hopeful subjects. Seventeen have been added to the church, and

me are still inquiring.

Northfield Church which has existed only five years, and at first was composed of 16 members, has now increased to forty. More than half of them have been added with-

a year.

The Church in Pembroke has experienced many tokens The Church in Pembroke has experienced many tokens of Divine favor.—A revival commenced last autumn in the family of the Pastor, by means of the particular labors of a neighboring minister at the time of exchange.—Twenty-three have been added to the church, and as many more have felt the influences of the spirit. About 30 of those who have heen awakened have been teachers or pupils of the Sakhath School.

e Sabbath School.

The Church in Salisbury reports many dark and discouraging circumstances. Divisions and animosities have long existed, and the natural fruits are visible. Religion is

long existed, and the natural fruits are visible. Religion is greatly neglected in the church and society. Still the Gospel is well supported, and some are still awake to the general good of Zion.

Sanbornton Church reports a low state of religion among professors and non-professors. The church has slept over the subject of discipline. Still the Gospel is valued, and the means of religious instruction readily embraced.—Some now hear attentively, and the church, which has existed more than fifty wears now includes about one hour isted more than fifty years, now includes about one hun dred and fifty united members.

New-York Journal of Commerce.—Our readers will recollect, that a daily paper has been proposed in New-York, which will not employ its workmen on the Lord's day, and which will exclude advertisements connected with Lotteries and Theatres. Some delay has been occasioned, by the difficulty of finding men to manage it, who were not already engaged in business which could not be suddenly relinquish ed; and the same cause will require a delay of a few weeks longer. We are happy to learn, however, that Editors are now engaged, and expect to commence their labors on the 1st of September. They are William Maxwell, Esq. of Norfolk, Va., and Mr. David Hale, of Boston. Mr. M. is "distinguished for his enlightened and Statesman-like views;" Mr. H. is "intimately acquainted with the whole toutine of mercantile and commercial business;" and "both cherish the principles and hopes of a Christian."—We deem this an important enterprize. Our political and commercial apers too often follow the curren inclination, whether it be pure or vitiated. We hope to see a paper, which will convey all desirable information to merchants and all classes of citizens; but which will flatter no man's vices, and set its face like a flint against prevalent abominations. From what we know of one of the expected Editors, we anticipate such a course, with much confidence.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.

Measure Editories,—Some five months ago you announced to your readers the formation of a New York City Tract Society. Afterwards you told us of its encouraging prospects, and hinted that the citizens of Boston would do well to follow the example. We have since been told what that Society has accomplished: that the reveral committees have visited the different parts of the city to learn the wants of the people, and have distributed many tracts with prospects of great usefulness. They have been on board many vessels & distributed tracts to seamen. They have also made arrangements to have a constant sup-For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. been on board many vessels & distributed tracts to seamen. They have also made arrangements to have a constant supply of tracts kept on board of steam-boats, for the accommodation of passengers who wish to purchase for themselves, or for distribution. In all, seven or eight hundred thousand pages of tracts have already been put, in circulation by that Society. For one I rejoice to hear these reports from that city. I know of no city where tracts are more needed, or where they will be more likely to do good. That city is increasing with astonishing rapidity, and in filling up with people from all quarters of the world. But one fortnight ago, three vessels, crowded with foreigners, arrived there in a single day. Under such circumstances it becomes the friends of truth to adopt every practicable measure to raise the tone of moral feeling, and to throw around that immense population every thing which can restrain from vice, and encour-

of moral feeling, and to throw around that immense popula-tion every thing which can restrain from vice, and encour-age virtue, and tend to prepare men for heaven.

It is equally true respecting this city; that it becomes the friends of vital religion to adopt every practicable measure to bring that thousands here who are living without God in the world, under the influence of divine truth. And as the circulation of religious tracts is one of the ways in which divine Providence enables us to exhibit truth to the hind, I have been desirous of seeing the young men of our city actively engaged in presenting them to the hun-dreds and thousands, along our wharves and in the lanes and avenues of our city, who need to be instructed in the ness of our city, who need to be instructed in the your paper to inquire, whether there are not many who, if hey were asked, would most cheerfully engage in this work! Whether there are not some hundreds, who would rejoice in the formation of a Boston City Tract Society, the main object of which should be to encourage the readrejoice in the formation of a Boston City Tract Society, the main object of which should be to encourage the reading and circulation of Tracts in Boston. Do we not need precisely such a measure, to supply all our prisons, almshouses, hospitals, and all our measure;—in short, to put tracts into every place where a way is open for them to be useful? For my own part, I wish to see such a society in this city; and should rejoice to become a member of it.

A Young Man.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Convert from Popery.—A letter from Paris, of April 26, says: Theodore Monnier, an officer from Angiers, who for entering the service of the Greeks in Morea, was struck from the army list, has been convinced of the error of Popery, and is now in convexion with the Present and the forms of Popery. connexion with the Protestant church of France.

Among the contributions to the London Jews Society acknowledged in the Expositor for May, is one of 671. 13s. (\$319 70,) from Portland. Me.

A letter to one of the Editors, dated Island of Malta, May 11th, mentions the death of Mr. Temple's two youngest children. In January last he was called to follow his beloved companion to the grave.—N. Y. Obs.

The Rev. Mr. West, of England, who was admitted to the holy orders of Deacon and Priest, by Bishop Chase, of Ohio, on the 10th and 17th of June, came to this country as a special messenger from the friends of Kenyon College, and returns to England to solicit further contributions, after which he will return and settle in Ohio.

The Waterloo Branch Missionary Society held its anniversary, July 7, exercises by the Rev. Messre. Heely & Beton. Several Indians & squaws of the Missisaugah tribe attended the meeting, one of whom in rude, though perfectly intelligi-ble language, addressed the audience, and gave a succinct account of the change which he had experienced within the last year. The schools established among the Indians are in a flourishing condition, and about five hundred persons of different tribes have been reformed through the instrumentality of the Society .- [U. C. Herald.

Lutheren Synod of N. Carolina.—This body met May 6. The report on the state of religion within the jurisdiction of the Synod is said to be very encouraging. A number of applications were made for ministers, who stand in connection with the Synod.

The Marriage Question.—"All the great leading bodies of the Christian church have lifted their voice, and pronounced the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister to be unlawman with his deceased wile's sister to be unlawful. For the Synod of the Associate (or Scotch) Church of North America; and the Synod of the Reformed Church, and the whole body of the Reformed Church of America, unite, by a unanimous decision, with the Dutch Church, and the Presbyterian Church against these marriages.— We know that the canons of the Episcopal Church also are decidedly against them. And we hope to see our Baptist and Methodist breth-ren come out also, if they have not already come out, on the same side of the Church of Christ.

The Pines.—An aged layman has been occupied for some weeks in visiting the destitute villages and neighbourhoods in that part of New Jersey called the Pines. His object has been to distribute Bibles, Testaments, & establish schools. He is every where received cordially and treated kindly. He has been instrumental in organizing several Sunday schools, and some common schools This is good. We rejoice to see our grey-headed This is good. We rejoice to see our grey-headed fathers active in leading the children and youth of our land, in the ways of wisdom and right cousness.—New Jersey S. S. Journal.

Saybrook, Conn .- A letter from a gentleman living in the vicinity of Saybrook to a minister of living in the vicinity of Saybrook to a minister of the gospel in this city, states that the Lord is do-ing a great work in that place. About sixty in one Society have expressed the hope, that they have passed from death unto life. Others were inquiring with solicitude. At the date of this letter, on the 15th ult., this work was in a pro-cessive state; two other parishes in Saybrook gressive state; two other parishes in Saybrook were sharing in its benign and powerful influ-

Patronage.-The N. York Christian Advocate & Journal, which has not yet completed its first volume, has nearly 15,000 subscribers. So much better can publications succeed which are peculiarly devoted to one denomination, and have the support of an organized body, than those which are of a more extensive character, and have no body pledged for their support. It should be re-membered, however, that the Advocate and one or two other papers have the range of the whole Methodist connection; while in our own connec-tion there is one or more religious paper in almost every state.

Congregational Ministers in Vermont .- It appears, from a table in the Vermont Chronicle that in 1810, there were sixty-five Congregation al and Presbyterian Ministers in that State. these, in 1826, thirty were pastors of churches in the State, and generally of the same churches as in 1810. The number of pastors in these churches in 1826, was 88. The greatest increase has been in the northeastern counties. been in the northeastern counties. calculates, that for the last sixteen years, the increase of interest in Domestic Missions, has been at the rate of 59 cents to a parish; and that in rate of increase, it would be sixty years before all now destitute would be supplied.

The Rutland Consociation, Vermont, has 25 churches; of which, 15 have pastors, 6 others have a stated supply, and 4 are destitute. In 18 churches represented at the last meeting, there are 1780 resident members. During the last year, 56 had been added, and 39 removed. This body approved the American Society for the promotion of Temperance, and those societies which had been organized within their bounds, for the

same object A County Bible Society, Auxiliary to the A-merican Bible Society, was organized at Lyons, on the 26th of June, for the county of Wayne, N. Y. The Lyons Advertiser, in alluding to the formation of this Society, states, that "from a calculation lately made, it would appear that not less than twelve hundred families in that county," were destitute of the word of God .- [Ont. Repos

Youth's Tract Society, Philadelphia. The first anniversary was held July 3d. Nearly 1000 Tracts were put in circulation by them, the past year. The society at present is composed of 44 youths, between the ages of 10 and 17 years; and has a Female Auxiliary attached with 24 mem bers, who are contributing of their little sums in carrying into effect the benevolent designs of the society.

[Phil. Rec.

Reformation .- We learn from the Albany Christian Register, that there are three Steamboats on the River Hudson at present, which rest on the Sabbath; two of these are the elegant barges La-dy Clinton and Lady Van Rensselaer.

Society for mending the morals and manners of Young Misses.—The President of the republic of Bucnos Ayres has awarded three premiums, to be paid out of Governmen funds, under the auspices of the Benevolent Society, viz. One of \$200 to the most moral young woman in the country, one of \$100 to the young woman who makes the most money by honest practices; and one of \$100 for filial love, to given to the young female person who behaves best to wards her parents—\$250 is assigned for distribution a mong young girls, at the Society's discretion.

A Noble Deed .- We are informed on good authority that Mr. Nathaniel C. Crenshaw, has emancipated sizily, five slaves, and lately romoved them from Hanover county to a place near York, in Pennsylvania, with the view of securing to them the privileges of freedom.

Temperance.—At the late celebration of the birth of st. John the Baptist, in Rasdolph, Mass. the Norfolk Unon Lodge wholly dispensed with the use of ardent spirits.

A society has been formed in Philadelphia, called The

A society has been formed in Philadelphia, called The Pennsylvania Society for discouraging the use of ardent spirits. The members pledge themselves, individually by their example and exertions, to promote the object.

Another Stand.—The members of a Presbyterian church in this city have recently formed themselves into a Temperance Society, and unanimously resolved that they will not manufacture or seil, or be engaged in the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors, nor suffer any intoxicating liquor to be drunk in their families, except when prescribed by a physic ian, or in cases of sickness. They have also resolved unanimously, that they will make it an indispensable prerequisite to admission into their pale, that the candidate or candidates shall agree not to become engaged in the sale or manufacture of spirituous liquors, nor to drink such liquors except for the reasons above mentioned.—N. Y. Obs.

Another Drunkard Reformed.—The New-York Ob-

Another Drunkard Reformed .- The New-York Ob Another Drunkard Rejointed.—In Rew-10th Observer, mentions the cure of a person who having been twelve years addicted to an excessive use of ardent spirits, four or five months since, took Dr. Chamber's medicine, and has not been known to taste a drop of spiritous liquor, during this interval.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

Ordained, July 18th over the First Congregational Church and Society in Lowell, Ms. Mr. George C. Beckwith, and Society in Lowell, Ms. Mr. George C. Beckwith, at Andover. Introductory prayer by Rev. John Codman, D.D.; sermon by Rev. Professor Porter, D.D.; consecrating prayer by Rev. John B. Church, D.D.; charge to the Pastor by Rev. Daniel Dans, D.D.; right-hand of fellowship by Rev. Edward Beecher; address to the people by Rev. B. Wisner; concluding prayer-by Rev. J. Merrill.

The prospects of this church are in many respects truly encouraging. The entire unanimity of the church and society in their choice of a pastor; the great efforts and sacrifices which they are so cheerfully making to erect a house of worship; and the long continuance of a revival, the hopeful subjects of which amount probably to more than 150; all conspired to awaken in the council a deep interest in this infant but rapidly growing church. Though organized only about one year ago, and destitute for six months after of preaching, and even of a place for public worship, it now has 175 members; and besides 60 or 70 inquirers, there are about 70 hopeful converts who have not yet made a profession of their faith. The revival continues, and it is hoped that the very appropriate and impressive services of the ordination will give it a new and leating insules.

about 70 hopeful converts who have not yet made a profession of their faith. The revival continues, and it is hoped that the very appropriate and impressive services of the ordination will give it a new and lasting impulse.

The Society, however, is forced in its infancy to struggle with pecuniary embarrassments; and so deeply did the council feel on this point, that they not only recommended their claims to the benevolent abroad, but shewing their good will by their good works, they generously contributed several hundred dollars to aid in finishing the house of worship. Such a house the Society, trusting to a kind Providence, have commesced; and they hope by the assistance of their friends to prepare it for worship in a few months. Lowell contains perhaps more than 4000 inhabitants; and surely a population so youthful, so floating, and so fast increasing has peculiar claims on the prayers and sympathies of the Christian community.—[Comm.

Ordained in Pittsford, Vt. June 28, over the Baptist Church in that place. M. W.

sympathies of the Christian community.—[Comm. Ordained in Pittsford, Vt. June 28, over the Baptist Church in that place, Mr. Wakeman G. Johnson. Sermon by Elder S. C. Dillaway.

Ordained by the Genesee Presbytery, on the 21st ult. Rev. CHARLES WHITERFAD; and Installed at the same time Pastor of the Presbyerian Church in Batavia, N. Y. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Eddy, of Canandaigua.

July 11th, a new Methodist Church was dedicated, at Scituate Harbor, Mass. Sermon by Rev. J. N. Maffit, from Psalm xxvii, 4. A sermon was also delivered in the afternoon, by Rev. I. Bonsey, from Psalm xxxvi, S.

MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Missionary Society will meet for business on Wednesday, August 1st, at 3 o'clock P. M. at Bea. Proctor's, Boston.

RICHARD S. STORRS, Secretary.

Note.—All communications designed for the "Directors of the Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts," and, for "the Trustees of the Massachusetts Missionary Society," may be addressed to Richard S. Storres,

Secretary of the (United) Society, Braintree.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY .- CHARLES TAPPAN, Esq. No. 76, State Street, is appointed Agent for this Society in Boston, to receive donations to the Treasury.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

The class which graduated at Amherst College in 1824, is requested to meet in Amherst, at the approaching commencement, which takes place on the 22d of August.

Amherst, July 14. Amherst, July 14.

Clerical Memorial .- There is an article on our last page o day, which we would respectfully commend to the special attention of our brethres in the ministry of the word By an oversight, it failed to be placed under its appropriate general head, the Clerical Memorial.

SECULAR SUMMARY

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

Emoluments of office in Great Britain.—A London paper states that the lord chancelor receives \$66,000 per annum; attorney general 44,000; solicitor general 35,000; master of the rolls 31,000; commander in chief of the army 31,000; foreign and home setretaries 26,000 each; lord high admiral, master of the home, and first commissioner of the treasury 22,000 each; lord chamberlain and chancellor of the exchequer 17,000 each; lord lieutenant of Ireland 133,000; lord chancellor in Ireland 35,000.

Irish Catholics.—The king of England has avowed himself opposed to catholic emancpation, and it is believed that

Irish Catholice.—The king of England has avowed himself opposed to catholic emancpation, and it is believed that the catholic cause has not gamed any thing by the late change of ministry.—Sir Francis Burdett, who is an advocate for religious liberty, say if catholic emancipation is carried, it will be impossible to prevent protestant dissenters in England from recovering their rights.

Capt. Parry.—Letters have been received at the Admiralty, announcing the arrival of the Heela, on the 19th April, at Hammerfest, in Norvegian Lapland, after a delightful passage of 15 days. The Reindeer for tracking the boats to a certain distance ever the ice were expected.

e over the ice were expec down from Alten in a few days, when Capt. Parry would proceed direct to the northernmost part of Spitzbergen, where he hoped to arrive about the middle of May.

Astronomy .- Dorpat .- Professor Struvel, Director of Astronomy.—Dorpat.—Professor Struvet, Director of the Observatory in this University, has published a pamphlet giving an account of all the discoveries which he has already been enabled to make by means of the great refracting telescope by Fraunholer. Two years ago he was acquainted with no more than 440 double stars; he now ennumerates 3063 such stars only in the Northern Hemisphere. Many of them eves consist of more than two stars.

A new system of artillery for sieges was adopted France about the beginning of the present year. It previously sustained a trial of two years at all the scho and been pronounced superior to the old. A new descrip-tion of camp artillery has been ordered at the arsenals for

The Hermione, French schooner, with 120 negroes of board, was captured at the sile du Princes, on the coast of Africa, by one of the ships of war of the French squadron stationed in those seas.

At recent dates from Spain, robbers continued to infest some of the public routes. The Difigence between Seville and Madrid had been pillaged near Cordova, by a band of twenty-four men, seventeen of whom were on horse-back. A letter from Aleppo, of March 10, announces, that the appearance of the plague in that eity, has forced the inhabitants to shut themselves up in their houses. The sickness, in the Caravans from the interior, has paralyzed the commerce of the place.

The reports of the failure of the indigo erop appear, by se Calcutta papers of 29th January, not to have been ex-

aggerated.

Com. Sir James Brisbane died in New South Wales on
the 19th December.

The Pope has confirmed the appointment of one Bishop
in Brazil, and six in Colombia. This may be considered a
recognition of the new American Governments, by the

Apostolic See.

Apostolic See.

A rebellion in Western Tartary has given the Chinese Emperor considerable alarm. The leader of the rebels is represented as a Mahomedas, the head of the descendants of a former rebel. The seat of the rebellion is in lon. 78, E. lat. 46, N., and the territory surrounding. Twenty thousand men have been ordered to advance from the north west provinces of China. Abrolute power has been given to the commander of the army, who ten years ago was governer of Canton. Pardon is offered to the rebels who submit.

A firman of the Sultan, it is said, in a paper from Bucharest, had been issued, ordering the levy of a new tax.

Private accounts from Greece, confirm the intelligence

that the executive authority, for seven years, with the title of Governor, had been tendered to Count J. Capo D'Istria. Letters from Constantinople, of the 6th May state that the Turks were making great preparations for war, and would not listen to the European demands in favor of Greece

Naval .- Com. Rogers sailed from Gibraltar for the U.

States, in the North Carolina, on the 30th May; and was to stop a short time at some of the West-India islands. The appearance of this fine man of war at Hayti will, we are told, be highly advantageous to the American merchants settled

there.

A war broke out between the Mexican Government and the Camanche tribe of Indians; and the Mexicans are taking measures to prevent their communication with the In-dians of the U. States, by posting bodies of troops along

The Quebec Gazette states that considerable sickness prevails amongst the emigrants from Great Britain, which has proved fatal to many.

DOMESTIC.

Vale College.—The examination of the Senior Class for the Bachelor's degree, closed on the 18th inst. Seventy mine candidates were received, and others were absent or indisposed. A farewell address was delivered by Mr. T. T. Merwin, and a poem by Mr. N. P. Willis.

Boudoin Prizes.—The following is a list of premiums awarded to the successful competitors for the Bowdoin Prizes in Harvard University:—For the best dissertation on "The influence of revealed Religion on Morals," a first premium to William H. Brooks, a Senior, of Salem. For the second best on the same subject, to William A. Stearns a Sonior, of Bedford. For the best dissertation on "The History of the discovery of the North West Coast," a first premium to George Nichols, a Junior, of Salem.

Western University of Pa.—The Annual Commeace-

Western University of Pa.—The Annual Commencement of this institution took place July 3d. The degree of A. B. was confered on 7 young gentlemen: that of A. M.

Zerah Colburn, the mathematical genius, whose wonder Election in Boston.—On Monday last, Hon. Benjamin

Gotham was elected a representative to Congress from this district, in the place of Hon. D. V. obster who goes into the Senate. Mr. G. preceded Mr. W. in the same sistion. He had 1659 votes, 380 more than all others.

Member of Congress.—In Hampdon District, J. C. Bates had 1833 voices, and is elected. Mr. Lathrop had 946, J. Fowler and others 236. Majority for Bates 651. We have incidentally learned, says the Patriot, that Hon-John Mills has declined the appointment to the Board of Internal Improvements.

The Count Julius de Menou has been received and re-cognized by the President, as Charge d'Affaires of the king of France.

The Navy of the United States, when all the vessels au-The Navy of the United States, when all the vessels authorized to be built are affoat, as nearly every one of them may speedily be ifrequired—will consist of 12 ships of the line, 20 frigates, 16 sloops of war, and seven other vessels, exclusive of those on the lakes. To man these will require more than 20,000 men, one half of whom must be scamen. The navy in our opinion, except by the addition of a few small vessels, has approached that maximum which we have long been willing to arrive at, and beyond which we do not think it prudent or proper to go. It is competent, if preserved in a state of efficiency, to most or all, purposes of defence, and, probably, as large as can be manned without a resort to impressment—the idea of which cannot be entertained in the United States.—Nices.

Manufactories in Warcham.—We understand, that in

Manufactories in Wareham .- We understand, that in addition to the extensive Manufacturing establishments al-ready crected in Wareham, there are now building a rol-ling mill, nail factory and large paper mill.—Memorial. Daily Stages now run between the city of Cincinnati to

Portland, on Lake Erie. Portland, on Lake Erie.

The new steam-boat North America is said to be uncommonly powerful: she is intended to run from New-York to Albany in ten hours. On trying her speed, she went ten

miles in thirty-four minutes.

Lightning.—The dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Little of Salisbury, N. H. was struck with lightning on Tuesday, June 26. The fluid entered one of the spars at the top and passed down to the cellar; a few panes of glass were broken, but no material damage was done. Mr. Little and his family were in the room through which the lightning passed, but providentially escaped without injury.

Two slight shocks of an earthcuske were felt at Frankmiles in thirty-four minutes.

Two slight shocks of an earthquake were felt at Frank-

fort, Ken. on the morning of the 5th inst. at 6 o'clock.

The dwelling house of Mr. Nathaniel Roberts, of Wiscasset, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th inst. casset, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17h inst.

Accidents on the Fourth of July Continued.—It S. Hadley, Ms. Mr. Hoyt had his hand blown off, and has since suffered amputation.—Dr. King, of Palmer, Ms. had his thigh bone broken by the bursting of a swivel.—In Steuben Co. N. Y. e young men named Morgan, in a state of theorication, had both his arms shot off, and his body shockingly mangled.—At Glen's Falis, N. Y. an explosion carried away both arms of one man, one arm of another, and the fingers of a third.—In Elizabeth-town, N. J. a lad was severely injured, by the explosion of a quantity of powder in erely injured, by the explosion of a quantity of powder in

verely injured, by the explosion of a quantity of powder in his pocket, to which a fire cracker was applied.

Near Canoga, Fayette, Mr. Jesse Hendricks was killed, being thrown from his horse in a race.—At Seacea Falls, N. Y. Mr. N. Morris had his face much injured; recovery of his eyesight considered doubtful.—In Canancaigua lake, Mr. L. Haskins was drowned. At Germantowa, Pa. Mr. Budley lost his hand.

Budley lost his hand.

Mr. Brady, wounded by the discharge of a cannon at Wilmington, Del., died on the 8th. Two of his brothers were blown up and instantly killed, when Mr. Dupont's powder works were destroyed, some time since. A third was on the opposite side of the Brandywine, at the same time, and was so injured that he died in a few days, being the only person on that side of the river who was hurt.

Carelessness.—A stage was lately upset at Cambridge, N. Y. on perfectly level ground, as the driver was "attempting some display in rounding up to the stage house." Four passengers were so severely injured as to be left there. An elderly lady had an arm broken, and the lady of Judge Hutchinson of Woodstock, received several severe contu-

sions.

Jose Helario Casaris, one of the pirates of the brig Crawford, received his trial at Richmond on the 16th inst. and was found guilty. The trial of the other two was to come on the next day.

Bud News from Salem .- The last Salem Gazette states that the subscription for the erection of a commodious brick building in that town, for theatrical purposes, is about filled up. The shares were taken with much readiness.

John Stickney, Esq. has been appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court an associate Clerk of the Judicial Courts of the county of Suffolk, in the place of Wm. C. Aylwin, Esq. who has resigned. He took the oaths of office at this court in Plymouth.

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. George W. Dewrell to Miss Rachel H. Curtis; Mr. William Perry, to Miss Mary Griffin; Mr. Joseph Pray, to Miss Ann Russell Hutchinson; Mr. Seth Reed to Miss Ruth Holden, daughter of the late Edward H. Eaq.; Mr. Watson Freeman to Miss Eveline Feasenden, daughter of the late Dr. F. of Brewster.

In Dorchester, Mr. George Hayes, to Miss Abigail Adams.—In Salem, Mr. Samuel G. Rust, to Miss Mary Philips.—In Marblehead, Mr. Benj. Savary, to Miss Rubecca Hammond; Mr. John Wallace of Salem, to Miss Ruth Parker, of Boston.—In Weston, Mr. Albe C. Allen, to Miss Martha, daughter of A. Hewes, Esq.—In Springfield, Mr. Roderick Burt, to Miss Charlotte W. Bliss.

DEATHS

DEATHS.

In this city, William Payne Esq. 63; Mary Frances, daughter of Mr. William and Betsey C. Adams, 17 mo.; Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Elenezer Hancock, Esq. 81; John H. Ruggles, son of Mr. Samuel R. 19; Mrs. Sarah, wife of Thomas Dennie, Esq. 67; Mrs. Nancy T. wife of Mr. Andrew C. Davison, 42; Mrs. Clarissa M., wife of Hans Jones, 35; a daughter of Mr. John Francis; Mrs. Mary Ann Gowen, 29; Mr. Michael Lee, 22; Mr. Edward Knowland, 21; Mr. Thomas Foley, 46; Mrs. Ann Roach, 48; Mr. Thomas Jordan, a native of England, 42; Mr. James Sterling, 55; Mrs. Eliza Conant Hayden, wife of Mr. Peleg Hayden, 30; Mr. Daniel Hayward, painter, 37. In Waltham, Mr. Lyman Griswold, formerly of Philadelphia, 38.—In Milton, Miss Eliza Bayley, 21.—In Dedham, Mrs. Susan, wife of Mr. Thomas Bentley, 35; Mr. Seth Sumner, 53.—In Salem, Mrs. Abigail Knapp, 45.—In Miedelphia, 18.—In Milton, Miss Harding, Miss Mary, daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Harding, 23.

In Medheld, Mr. Zimri Cicaveiand.—In Hingham, Miss Mary, daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Harding, 23.—In Groton, Mr. Joshua Davis, 79.—In Plymouth, Capt. Thomas Washburn, 59.—In Edgarton, the Rev. Joseph Thazter, 83, the last of the Revolutionary Chaptains; Mr. Timothy Coffin, 71; Mr. Abjahai Norton, 68; Mrs. Desire, wife of Mr. Ebenezer Dexter, 50.—In Springfield, Deacon Vi. Vester, 60.

Eli Foster, 60.

At Lynn, Miss Elizabeth Segar, of Newton, 79.

In Grafton, Ms. Mrs. Susanna Goddard, wife of Mr. Jo In Grakton, Ms. Mrs. Susanna Goddard, wife of Mr. Joseph Goddard, 54.—In Rowe, Ms. by an excessive dose of cider brandy, Charles Stetson, 5. He took the brandy from a bottle standing for the use of laborers.

Drowned, at Enfield, Ms. on the 4th iffst. Josathan Dwight, youngest son of Mr. Joab Barrlett, 9 years. He was on the mill pend in a boat, with another child of five sears old and fell overhoord.

ears old and fell overboard. In New-Haven, Mrs. Bishop, of N. Guilford, in conse

ience of being thrown from a waggon. In Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Rebecca Clark, consort of Mr. John C., formerly of Wakefield, N. H. 30. Near Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Ezra Grosvenor, formerly of

In Newark, N. J. Mr. James Kearney, drowned.

By WHIPPLE & LAWRENCE, and for sale at their Bookstores, Washington St. & Franklin Place, Salem, Mass. Life of Philip, the Indian Chief. Ey the author of "The Factory Girl," "The Badge," "James Talbot," the "Two Birth Days," &c. Price 12 1-2 cts.

Edward Mansfield, a Narrative of Facts. By Mrs. Sherwood, author of "Little Henry and his Bearer," &c. First American edition. Price S cts.

Julian Percival. By Mrs. Sherwood. First American edition. Price S cts., or 60 cts. a dozen.—The above may also be had of C. Whipple, Newburyport, Monroe & Francis, Crocker & Brewster, James Loring, and Wait, Green & Co. Boston, and by Booksellers generally.—W. & L. have in press the sacond American, from the 4th Edinburgh edition, of that most interesting little work.

& Co. Boston, and by Booksellers generally.—W. & L. have in press the second American, from the 4th Edinburgh edition, of that most interesting little work.

Harriet and her Cousin; or, Prejudice Overcome—of which the reviewer says, "We can truly say that the perusal of it has afforded to our own minds no common delight; and we cordially recommend this beautiful little volume to all our readers." The first edition of two thousand copies, was sold in the course of a few months.

Salem, Mass. July 20.

HENRY'S COMMENTARY-Cheap Edition. 1N 6 large, super-royal octave volumes—containing about one third more than Scott's Family Bible. Fire-American edition. A volume will be published in October, price in boards \$3,50, in strong sheep \$4 per vol. payable n delivery.

Persons who intend to patronize and encourage this at-

tempt, will please send in their names; a specimen may be seen and subscription papers obtained of R. P. & C. Will-Liams, No. 79, Washington Street, Boston. July 27. THE BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SO-CIETY COLLECTION of Psalms and Hymn Tunes, Fifth Edition—this day published and for sale by RICH-ARDSON & LORD. July 27.

LEMPRIERE'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, or Sketches of the Lives of celebrated Characters in every age and nation, abridged from Lempriere's large Dictionary, and containing every article in that work, with the addition of several hundred names from Allen, Walker, Jones and others. Also, sketches of one hundred eminent living individuals. In one volume, Price 200 cis. With an engraving of twenty distinguished persons. Just received and for sale by James Loring, No. 132, Washington Street, Boston

ington Street, Boston.

N. B. Questions on the Bible, of the Old and New Testaments. Hartford edition, 180 pages, price \$2,50 per dozen.—Nicholson's Carpenter's New Guide, being a complete Book of Lines for Carpentry and Joinery, a new edition.—Benjamin's Architecture.

July 27.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS, have published a stereotyped edition of Kelley's Second Spelling Book, designed for the common Schools in America, containing the elements of the English language; lessons in orthography and reading, and the pronunciation of Walkers Critical Pronouncing Dictionary; all made easy by the arrangement and division of words, and by an improved use of figures and letters. 3d edition. By Hail J. Kelley, A. M. Beautifully stereotyped, and handsomely printed on fine paper. Price \$2 per doz.

ectyped, and handsomely printed on fine paper. Price \$2 per doz.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Pastors of the Baptist Churches in Boston.
Dear Sir,
Boston, July 19, 1826.

We have examined your Second Spelling Book with considerable attention. As a guide to the correct pronunciation of the English Language, we think it a work of decided merit. Its plan seems to us judicious, and its directions so plain, as scarcely to admit of misunderstanding. It is in many respects an improvement on the Spelling Books with which we are acquainted, and we wish you every success in its circulation. We are, dear Sir, yours truly, F. WAYLAND, Jr. D. SHARP, J. D. KNOWLES.

From Pastors of Churches in Charlestown.

From Pastors of Churches in Charlestown.
We have examined, with considerable care, Mr. Kefeey's Second Spelling Book, and fully concur in the above recommendation.
WARREN FAY,
JAMES WALKER.

From Mr. Emerson, late Principal of the English High School, Boston.

High School, Boston.

Boston, Jan. 14,1826.

I have examined your Second Spelling Book with some care, and am very well pleased with the principles of pronunciation and the arrangement adopted in it. In these respects, and in simplicity of method, I know ho book of the bind superior to it.

ind superior to it.

Hall J. Kelley, Esq. Yours, &c. G. B. EMERSON. From Mr. Gould, Principal of the Latin School in

From Mr. Gould, Principal of the Latin School in Boston.

From an examination of Mr. Ketley's Second Spelling Book, I am convinced that his system of expressing the sounds of the vowels is judicious, and capable of doing it with more exactness than the usual method by characters. The tables of words for spelling appear to be arranged with care, and adapted to the most approved system of proposition. The book will doubtless be a neefful anything

nunciation. The book will doubtless be a useful auxiliary to the teacher of reading and spelling.

Boston August 26, 1826.

35 This admirable Spelling Book is going into extensive use, and is recommended by its planness, good arrangement, and handsome execution.

July 27.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

For the cure of Scrofula, or King's Evil, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial and Liver Complaints, and most Diseases arising in debilitated constitutions, or from an impure state of the blood, &c. &c.

This Medicine has acquired a very extended and estab-lished celebrity both in hospital and private practice, which its efficacy alone has supported upwards of eight years. As a spring or fall purifier it has given new constitutions

thousands, it is by its operation on the blood that such urprising cures have been performed on those who were upposed to be labouring under pulmonary affections, &c. The effect of this medicine is such as not to interrupt ci-The effect of this medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraint of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to the numerous discasses which originate in vitiated blood, discased liver, or deprayed appetite. It is a safe medicine, and removes all those evils which an unsuccessful use of mercury so often occasions. No one, however, it advised to take it, without first fully convincing himself of the truth of what is here stated and the rectitude of the proprietor's intention.

on.

This Medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being recommended by the most celebra ted practitioners of Medicine in the U. States and elsewhere whereas not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitatio of it, has the least support from the medical faculty.—Thi fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.

only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.

From Dr. M'm. Price, formerly Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hospital, &c.

Pennsylvania Hospital, &c.

The Vegetable Syrup called Swaim's Panacea, prepared by Mr. Swaim, of Philadelphia, has recently been introduced here by Dr Price, from the U. States of America, where it is now extensively used in the treatment of a variety of Chronic Diseases.

Of the efficacy of this preparation Dr. Price has had abundant and most satisfactory evidence, during a course of experiments made under his direction, whilst Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hospital; and since his arrival in England, he has had the good fortune of witnessing many additional instances of its successful administration.

The diseases in which this Medicine has been particlarly useful, are those arising from constitutional causes—as in

useful, are those arising from constitutional causes-the various forms of Scrofula, whether affecting the ints, or soft parts; and in cases where a disposition to this disease is manifested by debility only, it operates as a pre-ventive to the local disease by its beneficial effects on the ventive to the local disease by its beneficial effects on the constitution. It is equally efficacious in Mercurial disease, and in the secondary forms of Syphilus, and has lately been given with marked success in chronic diseases of the Liver, which had resisted the careful exhibition of mercury. It has, likewise, very recently been administered with decided advantage by one of the most distinguished Surgeons in London, in a case which had entirely destroyed the right eye of the patient, and a great portion of the side of the face.

WM. PRICE, M. D.

Wm. Price, M. D.

To the Public.—The numerous and multiplying frauds
committed on the public, by sumerous and multiplying frauds
of this well known medicine, are alone satisfactory evidence
of its superior virtue, without any other proof. There are
now at least twenty imitations of it: but these imitations
are all deficient in one important requisite—they are far
from possessing the VIRTUES OF SWAIM'S PARACEA.
Price \$3 per. bottle—for sale by JORATHAN P. HALL,
Jr. No. 1 Union street.

9t.

July 27.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
THAT beautifully situated HOUSE and LOT in Amberst, within a few rods of the College belonging to Rev.
Daniel A. Clark. He proposes to be at the premises at the time of commencement in August, and then to make sale of the property. Permission given immediately, and payments made easy.

Sw July 27.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG gentlemen who has had advantages of the best Academical, University and Professional education, and of acquiring foreign languages in Europe, wishes to obtain a situation which would be permanent, as Professor or Tutor in a College, or Instructor in an Academy, or School. Any propositions, present or prospective, addressed to A. B. care of Rev. Dr. Jenks, Boston, Mass. will receive immediate attention.

POETRY.

Fron the London Home Missionary Magazine.

THE SWAN.

THE SWAN.

I've seen the swan, with snow white breast,
Sitting upon the troubled wave,
Seeming as fearlessly to rest,
As though there were no storm to brave.
Her long white neck was lifted high
Above the troubled element,
White, with the look of majesty,
Still on her gentle course she went.
The rude wave could not penetrate
Her shielded breast, and if a spray
A moment on her white back sate,
It seem'd a diamond in the ray
Of light, which lov'd to glisten there,
Making the fair bird still more fair.
So rests the Christiau, when the tide

So rests the Christian, when the tide
Of life is surg'd by sorrow's blast,
Its fiercest rage he can abide,
And calmly wait till all be past.
No storm nor angry wind he fears,
His eye is set on "things above." His eye is set on "things above,"
While his unwar'ring course he steers,
Scorning whate'er that course would move.
And if, for this world's grief, there spring
A tear into his hope-fix'd eye,
'Tis but to show the visiting
Of His bright smile that tear can dry,
And serves to lend a moment's grace
Of radiance from his Father's face.

J. I. C.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

From the Philadelphian. A PLEA FOR IRELAND. Mr. Editor,-The details of the reformation in Ireland, as given in your paper, and others, I have perused with no ordinary interest. A reformation, when a true one, no matter where it is, m it affects, ought to gladden the heart of every one; but we are so constituted, that that which affects our own friends or our own circumstances most, most deeply interests. If then the news of the reformation of the Sandwich Islanders, who are unconnected with us, unless by the amon ties of humanity, cause a song of rejoicing to ascend from the churches of our land, much more may Irishmen rejoice at the glorious tidings from their native land? The superstructure, whose foundation was laid in another world, and whose shadow darkened ours, is tottering to its base. Ireland has been long by-word of nations-her ignorance has been long enough proverbial-superstition has long enough paralyzed her energies, and kept in servitude her powers and faculties—the darkness of the middle ages has long enough rested on her hills and plains; - and her friends and

dawning upon her. bigot, Mr. Editor. But it has been long my settled opinion, that nothing but a complete reformation from popery could ever elevate the Irish character. I wish not to refer all its igrance and degradation to popery; but I believe the greater part of it cannot be accounted for, otherwise. Wherever a religion is professed that proscribes independent thought, and dignifies slavish submission-that incarcerates philo speculation, and elevates ignorance with which to differ, is death, and to doubt, is almost unpardonable, there we may see ignorance superstition, degradation, wretchedness.

wish not to touch controverted ground, nor to excite the honest prejudices of any one. rejoice to see Ireland, and Irishmen claiming their freedom. I rejoice to see the darkness there recede, and the light of truth and revelation advancing; and I deem it the duty of every friend of truth and man to lend his aid to the great work, which I hope is not destined to cease until

all Ireland is regenerated.

I hope that the protestant Irish of this country will not let this opportunity pass unimproved, when they can do much for their native country. We have sent to Greece, money and provisions; it was a noble act. We send missionaries to all it was a noble act. We send missionaries to all parts of the world. I rejoice in the benevolent and philanthropic spirit that sends them.—But shall Ireland be left neglected? The complaint de in a recent letter from that country, that the benevolent treasuries are all exhausted; we permit them to remain so, whilst our thous-ands are lying useless in our coffers? A spirit of inquiry pervades the country; schools enough cannot be established to supply those who are running to and fro in search of knowledge; shall we permit them to grope in the dark, whilst we have the means of enlightening them? We talk about political freedom, and sympathize with those, most deeply, who are fighting for it; but which is the most abject, political or mental slay? And whilst we are pouring out our thou-ds to assist those who are fighting for the one, shall we be totally regardless of those who are struggling for the other? I care not so much about making Ireland Protestant, as I do about

Cannot the Irish of this country do something in the way of supporting schools, or in spreading information in some other way among the people? Let no cold heart say: Obstacles are insurmountable. Hills will be made plains. There is a time when exertion is fruitless; and when it has its effect. If the present excitement in Ireland is neglected, and the present opportunity let pass unimproved, the sleep of death may settle upon it, and wretchedness and ignorance forever have the ascendant. AN IRISHMAN.

The writer of the preceding article is anxious that something should speedily be done, to supply the spiritual wants of his countrymen; and has orized us to say, that, although he is fellow to "the ravens, who have neither store-house nor barn," yet that he will contribute twenty dollars to be disposed of in the way which shall be deemed most expedient and advisable, for the purposes above mentioned. If some one of our fellow citizens will step forth as the rallying point in this enterprize, there are others, besides the writer, (whose names we could mention,) who are ready, strenuously and efficiently to second by their personal exertions, and the riches of their liberality the generous motion of our correspon-

The money thus to be collected, might be appropriated to the support of the Societies whose treasuries need replenishing,—or a licensed Missionary might be sent from this country—or any active intelligent layman, who would go from house to house, with the Bible in his hand, proclaiming liberty to the captives of the papacy, & presenting to the eyes and hearts of the people the charter of eternal life.

COLONIZATION-SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Auxiliaries and Friends.-The efforts of the several Auxiliary Societies, and of all who desire the prosperity of our Institution is now earnestly sought, to eaable the Managers, seasonably to fit out one or two expeditions for Liberia. Oreat disappointment, has been heretofore experienced in consequence of failure to make early remittances to our Treasury. Nothing can be more important than that all sums collected by Auxiliary Institutions or by Clergymen, should be placed without delay at the disposal of the So-ciety.—Great exertions to raise funds, are now indispensable to the accomplishment of our object; and we invite all who may have, or who may ob tain donations, to transmit them immediately to Richard Smith, Esq. of Washington City, Treasurer of the Parent Society. Af. Repos.

THE HAPPY EFFECT OF MINISTERIAL AC-TIVITY AND DEVOTEDNESS.

To the Editor of the London Evan. Magazine

Sia,—I am rejoiced that this subject has re-cently been introduced into your honored pages, and hope you will allow my mite to be added to what has already been introduced on so important a subject; too important it cannot appear to our minds, for it pleased God in ancient days, by the foolishness of preaching to save them that be lieve; and it pleases Him to do so still.

Some months ago, I was in a neighborhood where I knew there was a faithful minister of Jesus Christ, and happening to meet with some of his hearers, I asked them several questions, and among the rest, whether their chapel was well attended? Yes, said the pious people; in the morning it is comfortably full, and in the evening quite crowded; in the afternoons our minis ter preaches in the villages around us. On asking them whether this had been the case for a ing them whethe this had been the case for a long time, I found it had not; and that when their present pastor came among them, their congrega-tion was rather in a low state. Upon shewing some anxiety to know how so pleasing a change has been brought about, the honest husband said, "Look, Sir, at all the cottages you can see from the place where we stand." I did so, and cer-tainly from the cottages. tainly from that situation I could see a considerable number. When this zealous-hearted cot-tager perceived that I had taken a survey, "Well said, "If Mr. - has not preached in every house you have seen, he has preached in nearly every other house; and this is the way in which he has filled the chapel." "Does he preach in your house?" I asked, "No, no," preach in your nouse: "I asked, "No, no, said the good wife, "he does not preach in such houses as our's." "Why not?" asked their visiter. "O he knows we shall be at chapel to hear him; he preaches at those houses where the people go to no place of worship. And on expressing my surprise that such persons should allow the good man to preach in their houses, these worthy persons said—" Why this surprises persons said-pes himself, and civilly asks them, them deny him." "And pray," and none of them deny him." "And pray, said I, "how often does he visit these cottager and the adjoining villages and hamlets?" ny astonishment, Sir, when I was told that this laborer indeed, during a great part of the year, preaches four times on the Sabbath, and every night in the week, except Saturday night. 1 was stantly reminded of these words-" And daily in the Temple, and in every house they ceased not, to teach and preach Jesus Christ." I had not, to teach and preach Jesus Christ." I had just been reading a piece in your Magazine. "On Filling a Place of Worship," and I could scarcely help exclaiming—"This is the way, this is the way; O ye ministers of our Lord Jesus Christ, walk ye in it—all of you—walk in it, for the glorious work, after all that may be said, or the world should rejoice that a brighter day is written, will principally devolve on you. And every man shall receive his own reward, according o his own labor.

You will not be surprised, Mr. Editor, that I was pleased with such a neighborhood as this. A few weeks after this conversation, I met with another interesting cottager in the same extensive parish; and among many pleasing accounts which she gave me of the happy influence of the word of the Lord, I was much impressed with the following: "Sometime ago," said the female, "my husband was much against my hearing Mr. , and when one of my daughters, (dear creature, she certainly died in Jesus) was ill, I wished Mr. — to come and visit her. When my poor thoughtless husband knew this, he dered that if he came into his house he would shoot him, and actually loaded his gun for that horrid purpose. On telling this to my daughter, she said, 'O mother, you have no faith; when Mr. --comes, my father cannot touch his gun.' The minister was therefore sent for, without knowing any thing about this, and the gun was charged in the house when he arrived; but instead of doing him any harm, before he left the premises, my husband made him a present, and never opposed his coming afterwards.

not, ye servants of God; your heavenly master says, "Lo, I am with you always," &c. says, "Lo, I am with you always," &c.
Still more recently; one evening as I was visiting one of the weekly services which are held so frequently in these cottages, I saw a remarkable object before me, and when I came up to it, behold it was a female, a poor widow, aged seventy six years, very infirm—literally going to the meeting on her hands and knees!! I found on inquiry, she could not leave her habitation (a miserable one it is) in any other way; and that this was her usual way of going to hear the word of God. O, Mr. Editor, and ye Christian people of England, do send the Gospel to the benighted, the neglected poor; and put something into the pockets of poor itinerant and home Missionaries. pockets of poor itinerant and home to relieve the bodily wants of the wretched, while they unfold, for their advantage, "The unsearchable riches of Christ." Your's affectionately,

A Lover of Christ and his Country. FLUSHING, (L. I.)

Strangers visiting the city are perhaps not aware of the speedy communication between New York and the village of Flushing. The steamboat Linnœus leaves the city for that village and returns twice daily, the passage occupying but an hour and a half; during the whole course of which, a more varied and beautiful scenery can no where be found in the same distance. boat also passes through Hurl-Gate, so celebra-ted for its whirlpools—the expense of passage is

The village of Flushing has much to attract It possesses one of the most capa cious Hotels in our State, where every comfort may be obtained which luxury can desire. It has also one of the best Academical establishments in our country, under the direction of Mr. Moore; in addition to which, an association has just been formed for erecting a "Cellegiate Institute," which is to be 120 feet by 40, and situated on an eminence commanding a view for twenty miles distant. But what forms one of the greatest inducements to visit this spot, is the im-mensely extensive Botanic Garden of Mr. Prince -an establishment which has existed for considerably more than half a century, and contains far the most select and extensive collection of plants to be found in the Union. This Garden covering about thirty acres of ground, and dividded into numerous avenues and promenades bordered with flowers cannot fail to strike with exceeding interest every admirer of nature. The country also for miles distant is in the highest state of cultivation, affording agreeable rides for

those who are fond of that amusement. N. Y. Spectator

From the New-York Observer CHARACTER OF ANNIVERSARY SPEECHES. I like your remarks, said a respected clergyman to the Secretary of one of our American Benevolent Societies, respecting the influence of worldly men in institutions established for the spread of the Gospel. It, is in my judgment, a great objection to the manner in which Anniversary Meetings have often been managed, that men have been brought forward as advocates of the cause, who had no cordial love to the Saviour the cause, who had no cordial love to the Saviour, and whose lives were little in harmony with the sentiments which they uttered. Much scandal has been incurred by this procedure, especially in England, where the evil is more common, than in England, where the evil is more common, than in this country. Worldly men see through this

und conveyer and militers. I make self- tion, which will be put to press without detay.

policy, and respect us the less on account of it.— The cause of Christ must be advocated and advanced on Christian principles, and with efforts which aim simply and steadily at the promotion of his glory. All other influences are inadequate and repugnant. The blessing of God cannot be expected to attend them. expected to attend them.

"REPLY TO A STRANGE THING."

The Anti-Universalist, at Providence, R. I. says, that the Universalists have issued a tract under the above title, in answer to the Tract cal-led "A Strange Thing," published by the Amer-ican Tract Society; and that the following is the amount of their explanation of the case of the anxious Jailor at Philippi.

1. When the Jailor cried, "Sirs, what must !

do to be saved?" he merely meant to ask what he should do to be safe from the punishment resulting from the supposed escape of Paul and Si-las after he knew they had not escaped.

2. This case will appear the plainer, when we consider what punishment the laws inflicted on a Jailor and his house for his having supposed that his prisoners had escaped, although indeed they

3. The way of escape from this legal punishment designated by Paul and Silas, is well worth ttention. This was by believing on the Lord attention. Jesus Christ.

4. Thus, if any Jailer should incur the penalty of the laws of the land, by being guilty of the escaped, it is recommended to him to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and in this way be safe from that punishment.-!!!

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

SIGNS OF INTEMPERANCE. cts from Dr. Beecher's Sermons on Intemperane

7. We now approach to some of those symp toms of intemperance which abused nature first

The eyes. Who hath redness of eyes? All are not of course intemperate whose visual or-gans become inflamed and weak. But there are ew intemperate persons who escape this mala dy, and yet when it comes, they have no suspicion of the cause—speak of it without embarrass-ment—and wonder what the matter can be—apply to the physician for eye water and drink on. But every man who is accustomed to drink ardent spirits freely, whose eve begins to redden weep, ought to know what the matter is and to take warning; it is one of the signals which distressed nature holds out and waves in token of distress.

Another indication of intemperance is found in the fulness and redness of the countenance. It s not the fullness and freshness rather the plethora of a relaxed fibre and pec-cant humours, which come to occupy the vacan-cy of healthful nutrition, and to mar the counte-nance with pimples and inflammation. All are not intemperate of course who are affected with diseases of the skin. But no hard drinker car-ries such a face without a guilty and specific cause, and it is another signal of distress which abused nature holds out, while she cries for help.

Another indication of intemperance may found in impaired muscular strength and tremour of the hand. Now the destroyer, ning process, approaches the citadel of life, and is advancing fast to make the keepers of the house tremble, and the strong men bow them-This relaxation of the joints, and trem bling of the nerves, will be experienced especially in the morning—when the system, unsustained by sleep, has run down. Now all is relaxed, tremulous, and faint-hearted. The fire which sparkled in the eye, the evening before, is quench d-the courage which dilated the heart is ed—the courage which dilated the heart is pas-sed away—and the tones of eloquence, which dwelt on the inspired tongue, are turned into pusillanimous complainings, until opium, or bitters, or both, are thrown into the stomach to wind up again the run-down machine.

And now the liver steeped in fire begins to

contract, and refuses to perform its functions, in preparing the secretions which are necessary to aid digestion; and loss of appetite ensues; and indigestion, and fermentation, and acidity, begin to rob the system of nutrition, and to irritate the vital organ, filling the stomach with air, and the head with sumes, and the soul with darkness and terror.

This reiterated irritation extends by sympa thy to the lungs, which become inflamed and lacerated, until hemorrhage ensues. And now the terrified victim hastens to the physician to stay the progress of a consumption, which intem begun, and which medical treatment, while the cause continues, cannot arrest.

About this time the funcs of the scalding fur-

nace below begin to lacerate the throat and blis ter the tongue and the lip. Here again the physician is called in to ease these torments, but until the fires beneath are extinct, what can the oes than he can carry alleviation to the tormented, in the flames for which these are the sad

preparations. Another indication of intemperance is irrita bility, petulance, and violent anger. The great organ of nervous sensibility has been brought in-to a state of tremulous excitement. The slightest touch causes painful vibrations, and irrita-tions, which defy self government.—The tem-per becomes like the flash of powder, or ungov-ernable and violent as the helm driven hither

and thither by raging winds, and mountain waves.

Another indication of intemperance is to be found in the extinction of all the finer feelings and amiable dispositions of the soul; and, if there have ever seemed to be religious affections, of these also. The fiery stimulus has raised the or gan of sensibility above the power of excitement by motives addressed to the finer feelings of the soul, and of the moral nature, and left the man a prey to animal sensation. You might as well fling out music upon the whirlwind to stay its You might as well course, as to govern the storm within by the gentler feelings of humanity. The only stimulant which now has power to move is ardent spirits-and he who has arrived at this condition is lost. He has left far behind the wreck of what he once was. He is not the same husband, or father, or brother, or friend. The sea has made a clear breach over him, and swept away forever whatsoever things are pure, and lovely and of good report.

And as to religion, if he ever seemed to have any, all such affections declined as the emotions of artificial stimulants arose, until conscience has lost its power, or survives only with vulture scream to flap the wing, & terrify the soul. His religious affections are dead when he is sober, & rise only to emotion & loquacity & tears when he is drunk. Dead, twice dead, is he-whatever may have been the hopeshe once indulged or the evidence he once gave or the hopes he once inspired. For drunkards no more than murderers shall inherit the kingdom of God.

As the disease makes progress, rheumatic pains diffuse themselves throughout the system. The man wonders what can be the reason that he should be visited by such a complication of disease, and again betakes himself to the physician, and tries every remedy but the simple one of temperance. For these pains are only the murmurings and complainings of nature, through all the system, giving signs of wo that all is For to rheumatic pains ensues a debility of the

system which, hecoming unable to sustain the circulation, the fluids fall first upon the feet, and as the deluge rises, the chest is invaded, and the breath is shortened, until by a sudden inundation it is stopped. Or, if in this form death is avoided, it is, only to be met in another—more dilatery but no less terrific; for now comes on the last catastrophe—the sudden prostration of strength and appetite—an increased difficulty of raising and appetite—an increased difficulty of raising the ebbing tide of life by stimulants—a few panic struck reformations, just on the sides of the pit, until the last sinking comes, from which there is no resurrection but by the trump of God, and at

And now the woes and the sorrows, and the contentions and the wounds, and babblings are over—the red eye sleeps—the tortured body rests
—the deformed visage is hid from human observation—and the soul, while the dust crumbles
back to dust, returns to God who gave it, to receive according to the deeds done in the body.

[To be continued.]

From the Philanthropist. THE DRUNKARD'S WILL.

I, ——, beginning to be enfeebled in bo-dy, and fearing I may soon be palsied in mind, and having entered on that course of intemperance from which I have not strength of mind to already feeling the evils resulting from it, which I have not resolution to avert, do make Having been made in the image of my Creator, capable of rational enjoyment, of imparting happiness to others, and promoting the glory of God, I know and acknowledge my accountability; yet such is my fondness for sensual gratification my uttter indisposition to resist temptation, that I give up myself entirely to intemperance and its associate vices, and make the following bequests:

My property I give to dissipation, knowing it ill soon fall in the hands of those who furnish me with ardent spirits. My reputation, already tottering on a sandy

foundation, I give to destruction I give my ability to be useful and happy in life to annihilation.

To my beloved wife, who has cheered me so

far in the path of life, I give shame, poverty, sorrow, and a broken heart.

To each of my children I bequeath my example, and the inheritance of the shame of their father's character.

Finally, I give my body to disease, misery and early dissolution, and my soul that can never die, to the disposal of that God, whose mercy I have abused, whose commands I have broken and who has declared that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven."

PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE.

A meeting has been held in Philadelphia, and a commit tee appointed to devise and recommend measures to prevent the progress of intemperance, who were to report last Monday evening to a general meeting of all who were disposed to attend.

The Piscataqua Conference of Churches, which met at Rechester, N. H. June 19, resolved, that they felt themselves bound to use all proper exertions, to promote a habit of entire abstinence from ardent spirits, especially among the members of their respective churches.

Money was voluntarily contributed in Providence, to ovide Chambers' medicine for all in that town who wished for it. Mr. Snow with whom it was entrusted, has lately reported his proceedings in a public meeting. He had given it to more than 100 persons. He knew who had lost their appetite for spirit entirely. He had reason to believe this was the case with others who lived remotely, and had made no report. Others were yet aking it; and some 10 or 15 found their resolution fail before they had taken enough. A large committee was appointed at this meeting, to procure further donations for the

The friends of Temperance in Wethersfield, Conn.have vo ted to approve the American Temperance Society; to abatain wholly from ardent spirits themselves, and reject them from their families in all circumstances of health; to discourage the use of them among laborers; to account merchants who may discontinue selling them, and mechanics and others who may cease using them, worthy of peculiar patronage: and finally to appoint a committee of six, to collect facts, and devise and adopt measures.

Writing down .- To write down men or to write down measures, is easily done in political contests, but to write down vice seems a hard matter, or intemperance would have been banished from our land long ago. Within a twelve month rivers of ink have been shed, from ten thousand pens against it, and yet it stalks among us with its bloated fiery visage still! The hands of journalists and essayists begin to tremble for the issue; and no wonder, when so light is a tressent effected in the prostration of the demon. But it present effected in the prostration of the demon. But it will not do to give back; the foe is certainly retreating, though with reluctance. Let the motto of every one who has put pen to paper on this subject, be—'persevere!' the battle will be long and hard, but victory will ensue!

The Editor of the Christian Mirror has received several additional subscribers to "the Project." which has everal

The Editor of the Christian Mirror has received several additional subscribers to "the Project," which has several times been noticed in this paper. One of them says, "I have been in a family state for more than 32 years; and I have been in a family state for more than 32 years; and I have been in a family state for more than 32 years. brandy in any store; grogshop or victualling cellar to drink, in my life. And I never drank any in any public house, in company or alone, except once, nor have I tasted any at any aising, or place of public resort, for more than twent years. The happy apology, that entire abstinence fur-nishes for declining te drink, when solicited by friends, was first anguested to me by the late faithful guardian of tem-perance, Dr. A. R. Mitchell, more than twenty years ago."

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A Tract Depository consumed by Fire!-A letter from Timothy Edwards, Esq. President of the Georgia Religious Tract Society, to the Secretary of the Am. Tract Socety in this city, dated Augusta, July 2, says, "Last night about one o'clock a fire broke out in the Globe tavern, and consumed it. My Counting-house which was on the ground floor, is burnt, and our Depository of Tracts is gone. By this dispensation of Providence we have lost every Tract, and all the bound volumes, and our Society is bankrupt. We can-not pay our debt, and have nothing to buy more. The demand for Tracts in this region is great. You will please to lay this before the Committee ; perhaps they will do something for us." The a mount of the loss, we understand, is 350,000 pages of Tracts, the value of which, at the Society's prices, is \$350.

New Hampshire.—It is a fact that one hundred and eighteen gentlemen were appointed Justices of the Peace at the late seasion of the Governor and Council. We do not learn there is such an increase of crime in this state as to call for such a vast number of new magistrates.

A Portsmouth, N. H. paper says, We understand that the Legislature at their late session, have united the nev incorporations heretofore existing for the purpose of making a water communication from the Piscataqua to Connecticut River, through the Winnipisseogee and Squara Lakes; and that this new sompany is to take the name of the "New-Hampshire Canaband Steamboat Company," and that this company have very extensive privileges granted them, which, no doubt, will enable them to complete the great undertaking within the time limited them by their charter. It will now be a general thing, extending through the State from its east to its western limits. There can now be no local or sectional prefugicies to related its research. orations heretofore existing for the purpose of making neorporations heretotore existing for the water communication from the Piscata from its east to its western limits. There can now be no local or sectional prejudices to retard its progress. This canal will go from Dover to the Winnipisseogee Lake, thence to Squam Lake, thence crossing the Pemigawasset River, and unite with the Connecticut at Haverhill.—The distance from our harbour to Haverhill is 107 miles; 47 miles of that distance is good natural navigation for vessels of one to two hundred tons butthen, consequently there is of one to two hundred tons burthen, consequently there is 60 miles only wanted of Canal to bring about sa great and

On dissection, a tumour, occasioned by wearing a busk, or tight corset, has been found on the breast of a young lady, who died of a supposed consumption.

Inquiry.—Frances Mitchell, an emigrant from Ireland, ishes to find her relatives, Archibald, Francis and David loble. She requests either of them to write to her at Puts.

Noble. She requests either of them to write to her at Pitteburgh, Pa.

Travelling.—There are now, according to the last stage
Register, nine stage coaches which leave Boston for Albany three times a week, besides two which travel daily.

Sundays excepted. This is equivalent to six and a half
coaches daily, exclusive of extra stages. Most of these
stages go through from Boston to Albany in two days, a
distance of about 170 miles. They go by six different
routes, all however crossing the Connecticut river at four
points, Springfield, Northampton, Greenfield and Bratte
borough. It is remarkable, that although these routes diverge from each other to the distance of about twenty miles
at each place of crossing the river, making sixty miles be erge from each other to the distance of about twenty miles used place of crossing the river, making sixty miles between the two extreme routes; these crossing places are about equally distant from Boston, and there is but a small difference in the length of the several routes.—B. Dai. Adv.

difference in the length of the several routes.—B.Dai.Adv. Travel.—The travel to, and through Northampton, has greatly increased within a few years. For sometime past, the stage arrivals have been about 60, and the number of passengers between 450 and 500, a week. On some days the stages have brought more than 100 persons. Five years ago only 14 stages arrived here in a week. The number of mails received at the post office is 21 a week.—H. Gaz.

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VALUABLE BOOKS
FOR sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, No.79 Washington

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Glassi Philologia Sacra. Leipsic 1713. See Horse's mtroduction, vol. 2, fo. 715.

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Novum Testam. Graece et Latine. Lipa.
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Corpus Juris Civilis complete, in 9 vols. (Very rare) Plantin. Antwern.

Plantin. Antwerp. Pieifieri Critica Sacra. Dresden. MENTAL DISCIPLINE.

JUST published, and for sale by CROCKER & BREWS.
ER, No. 50, Cornhill.

MENTAL DISCIPLINE; or, Hints on the cultivation of Intellectual and Moral Habits: addressed particularly to Students in Theology and Young Preachers. By HEX. BY FOSTER BURDER, A. M.

July 20.

BOXFORD ACADEMY.

THE second term of this Academy will commence, under the continued instruction of Mr. Leavenworth, on the first Thursday of August ensuing. From the unexpected iiberality of public patronage, which this institution has already received, the Committee of Agency feel obligated to intimate to the public their intention. received, the Committee of Agency feel obligated to intimate to the public their intention of procuring such additional assistance as will correspond with the increase of paironage.

Per Order, Jacob Peabody.

Boxford Mass. July 16, 1827.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.
GEORGE ODIORNE gives notice that he has admitted his son, JAMES C. ODIORNE, as a partner with him in busi ness, and that their concerns will be transacted under the firm of GEORGE ODIORNE & SON. July 18th. TYNGSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

TYNGSHOROUGH ACADEMY.
THE FALL TERM of 12 weeks, will commence on
Wednesday, the 22d of August. Good boarding near the
Academy, \$1,50. Tuition, \$3,00 per quarter in advance.
July 13. *3w ISAAC ORR, Preceptor. PINKERTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution have taken measures for placing the students, at all times, under the more immediate care and observation of their instructer. The object, designed to be effected by such a course of procedure, is, to afford every possible security for the moral habits of the oupils, and more effectually to provide for the proper en-

yment of their time ployment of their time.

Accommodations for boarding twenty pupils in his family, will be furnished by Mr. Hidreth, the Preceptor. Those who board with him, will be subjected to particular regulations. They will not be allowed to pass certain limits without special permission. Beside the regular hours alloted to study in the Academy, they will be required to devote, in the presence of the Preceptor, three hours more to study, in the course of the morning and evening of each distinct the course of the morning and evening of each distinct. in the course of the morning and evening of each day Four hours each day will be allotted to exercise and amuse

Four hours each day will be allotted to exercise and amuse-ment; and the students during these hours, will be no less under the care of the Preceptor, than during those of study. Mr. Hildreth will be assisted by a young gentleman of liberal education. Familiar Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, accompanied by a variety of experi-ments, illustrative of the principles of those sciences, will be given by the Preceptor.

The Trustees can, with confidence, assure parents, that

while their sons are placed under the care of Mr. Hildreth, they will be secluded from every scene of vice and dissipation; and that the utmost endeavours will be used to pro-

tion; and that the utmost endeavours will be used to pre-mote their intellectual and moral improvement.

The fall term will commence on Monday immediately succeeding the last Wednesday in August. As it is impor-tant, that the students, in order to make rapid, as well as correct progress in their studies, should be properly classed, it is very desirable, that those, who may hereafter attend term. By order of the Trustees, James Trom, Sec. Londonderry, July 2, 1827. this Institution, should enter at the commencemen

THE LADY OF THE MANOR; Vol. fourth Being a series of conversations on the subject of confirma-tion, intended for the use of the middle and higher ranks of young Females, by Mrs. Sherwood.—The Bible a Code of Laues.—A Sermon delivered in Park Street Church, Sept. 3d, 1827, at the ordination of Rev. S. E. Dwight, and others. By Rev. Dr. Beecher.—The National Preacher, Vol. first, in boards, \$1.—Opies Illustrations of Lying, in all its branches.—Letters on Clerical Manners and Habits, addressed to a student in the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. Y. by Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D.—Orightal Hymns for Sabbath Schools, by Ann and Jane Taylor, Just published, and for sale by CRCCKER & BREWSTER. In Press:—Father Clement, a Roman Catholic Story, by author of "Decision," "Profession is not Principle" &c. &c.

PROPOSALS for Publishing by Subscription a Collection of ALGEBRAIC FORMULAS AND PROBLEMS. By MEIER HIRSCH, translated from the German by Francis Grund, Teacher of Mathematics.

This work is intended for those who have made some progress in Algebra. But presupposes no high acquireness in that science; it is intended no less for teachers than for learners, and it has been found from experience to be so well fitted for instruction that in less than three months three dittions were published in Germany.

As it has been thought peculiarly adapted to promote the study of Mathematics in this country, a translation has been prepared which will be published if sufficient encouragement can be obtained.

The volume will contained.

a ne votume will con.ain 350 pages and will be delivere o subscribers in boards at \$2 a copy.

Subscriptions received by Hilliand, Gray & Co.

June 29.

MAP OF NEW-ENGLAND. JUST published, and for sale at the office of the Boston Daily Advertiser,
A MAP of the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Ver-

mont, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut,— with the adjoining parts of New-York, Lower Canada, and New Brunswick On a scale of eight miles to an inch-exhibiting the situ

On a scale of eight miles to an inch—exhibiting the situ ation and boundaries of all the towns—the principal roads streams, bridges, mountains, churches, villages, &c.

Compiled from a careful comparison of all the published maps and charts, and all the surveys, drawings, and other documents which would aid the undertaking, known to the compiler, in the public offices, or in the hands of individuals, and from personal examination of many parts of the country. And carefully engraved in the neatest and most approved style, by a skilful artist, who has devoted the most assiduous attention to the work.—BY NATHAN HALE.

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May 5th.

ep12w May Stat.

ESTATE IN BROOKFIELD.

FOR SALE, the Estate in the West Parish of Brookfield, the residence of the late Hon. Jabez Upham. It is situated directly opposite the Meetinghouse, and within a few rods of the Female Classical Seminary, recently established.

ished in that place.

For particulars and terms of sale, apply to HERRY No-LEN, Eaq. near the premises, or to the subscriber, Water LENRY UPHAM.

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